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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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12 June 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

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# XINHUA ON SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS IN VIENNA

OW200148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 18 May 85

[Roundup by XINHUA reporter Wang Ziying: "Another Fruitless U.S.-USSR Talk"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz recently had a 6-hour marathon talk in Vienna while attending the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the Austria State Treaty. The results of the much publicized talk seem to be next to nothing according to information from all sides after the occasion.

U.S. President Reagan formally announced on 8 May that he had instructed Shultz to arrange in his talks with Gromyko "an agenda for discussions to solve a series of problems." Shultz also said later that there were some problems between the United States and the Soviet Union "that could possibly be solved." Soviet leaders not long ago also had expressed the desire to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. All of which gave people an impression that the talks between the foreign ministers of the two nations could achieve something.

However, people immediately came to realize after the talks that although the time of their talks extended to double the original scheduled length, they basically stated their respective old viewpoints and criticized each other while reaching no agreement whatsoever on all the major problems. Shultz later told the press: "It's the same old thing." The spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry later briefed the press, saying that on the problem of space weapons, on which the two sides had the greatest differences, "Nothing new at all has been found in the U.S. government's stand." Gromyko "criticized Washington's general policy," denouncing the U.S. "non-constructive stand" at the Geneva talks.

It has been reported that the Soviet Union and the United States this time "were chiefly to discuss the problem of arms control and in particular, the problem of the Geneva talks." However, it appeared that they had only reaffirmed their respective original stands and made no new proposals to promote the Geneva talks.

As to the much talked-about Soviet-U.S. summit talks, both sides confirmed that they had discussed it but reached no agreement. As the U.S. side briefed its allies, the two foreign ministers "bargained" over the issue. The United States held that the first talk between Reagan and Gorbachev could be to "get-acquainted"

and that "even the mere meeting was significant," while the Soviet Union insisted that summit talks should yield results. Not long before it was said that Gorbachev would attend the UN meeting in September this year when Reagan would have a talk with him. But now the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that he "did not know of the plan" for Gorbachev to "visit the United Nations" this year.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States announced after the talk between the two foreign ministers that all nations attending the 10th anniversary celebrations in Helsinki in August this year of the signing of the final documents of the European Security Conference, including the Soviet Union and the United States, would send foreign ministers to attend the celebrations. People expect that Gromyko and Shultz will talk again then.

CSO: 4005/952

GENERAL

COMMENTARY COMPARES PREWAR CONDITIONS, TODAY

OW082000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 8 May 85

[Commentary by Tang Tianri: "Lessons of World War II"]

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA)--May 9, this year the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany in World War II, reminds us of the dreadful scenes of that catastrophe. As the dangers of war still exist, it has become the common wish of people all over the world to prevent a repetition of that war and to preserve world peace.

We all remember that World War II started with German leader Adolf Hitler's rapid arms expansion and war preparations. As a vanquished nation in World War I, Germany was allowed under the Treaty of Versailles only to have an army of not more than 100,000 men with no heavy weapons, no air force, and less than 36 warships. All these restrictions were designed to deprive Germany of enough military power to launch another world war.

However, shortly after Hitler took over power, he began to rebuild the German armed forces and speed up arms expansion and war preparations under the camouflage of "disarmament" or "willingness" to dissolve all the German armed forces. By 1939, Germany already had an army of 1.5 million men and was producing 8,295 aircraft a year, with military spending accounting for three-fifths of its total national expenditure. This dreadfully expanded military machine rendered the Treaty of Versailles a sheer piece of paper and laid the material basis for a world war.

Today, the world is faced with an escalating nuclear arms race that may even spread into outer space, and mankind is living under the threat of a nuclear war. Despite numerous talks and proposals on disarmament, nuclear arsenals are swelling rather than shrinking. Historical lessons tell us that it is now a matter of urgency to truly halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and to drastically cut down and eventually destroy all nuclear weapons so as to ease world tension.

The second world war developed from local wars launched by fascist countries. They included the Japanese aggression against Korea and Northeast China, the Italian invasion of Abyssinia (now Ethiopia), the German-Italian armed intervention in Spain, and Hitler's annexation of Austria and occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The world today is also plagued with local wars and hot spots, many of which are kindled by external aggression and intervention. History tells us that foreign intervention in these hot spots should be stopped and the countries concerned should be left alone to solve their own problems. All disputes between nations should be settled through negotiations according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence rather than by force or threat of force.

It should also be noted that fascist Germany's defiance of international conventions and its frenzied arms expansion and aggression in the 30's had to do with the policy of appeasement pursued by some countries. That policy virtually encouraged aggression and made German fascism all the more arrogant and aggressive. It did not bring about any peace; on the contrary it prompted the outbreak of the world war. This lesson must serve as a useful reminder today in the fight against aggression and war.

A great change has taken place in the world since World War II. While the dangers of war still exist, the peaceful forces, particularly the rising Third World, have grown stronger and become an important factor in preserving world peace. So long as all peace-loving people remember the lessons of World War II and persist in a united struggle, world peace will be maintained.

CSO: 4000/230

GENERAL

PRC DELEGATES ATTEND UN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MEETING

OW100108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Bridgetown, May 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese observers attending the Eighth U.N. Conference on human settlements being held in Kingston, capital of Jamaica, pledged support for the U.N. human settlements committee in mobilizing international effort and the governments of all countries to resolve the problem of settlement.

They also voiced support for the fixing of 1987 as an international "housing the homeless" year.

The 12-day conference is being attended by more than 300 delegates from 75 countries and to international organizations. China is represented at the conference for the first time.

Chinese representatives also acquainted the conference with the achievements China has made in recent years in resolving the housing problem, the reforms being carried out in construction as well as future plans to the year 2000.

In recent years, they said, China has built 700 million square meters of houses annually, to meet the demands of its people who account for one fourth of the world's population.

The conference heard a work report by the executive director of the U.N. Center for Housing, Building and Planning, discussed the human settlements committee's 1986-87 work plan and draft budget. The meeting was briefed on the preparations for the international "housing the homeless" year.

The conference was also addressed by Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, sponsor of the "housing the homeless" year.

CSO: 4000/230

GENERAL

BRIEFS

U.S. SELLS FEWER ARMS--New York, May 14 (XINHUA)--The United States sold less weapons to developing countries than the Soviet Union and France last year, said a new study by the U.S. Congressional Research Service. The value of U.S. arms sales agreements was 7.3 billion U.S. dollars in 1984, down from 10.2 billion U.S. dollars the previous year, when the United States was the number one arms dealer with the Third World. The drop means the United States had 22.5 percent of the Third-World arms market in 1984, as against 34.1 percent in 1983, the study said. The value of all such agreements last year between industrial and non-industrial countries, totaling about 32 billion U.S. dollars, was the second lowest in the past seven years. Sales agreements generally precede the actual delivery of weapons. The study, made public yesterday, said the developing countries appear to have curtailed their arms purchases because of their increasingly heavy debt burden. In arms transfer agreements, the Soviet Union ranked first in 1984 with 10.4 billion U.S. dollars, France was the second-leading supplier with 9.1 billion U.S. dollars in sales agreements and the United States placed third, the study said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

POLICY WITH U.S. DELEGATION DISCUSSED--Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met a delegation from the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, led by its president, Everet Bey, here today. Li answered questions from the U.S. visitors about China's policy of opening to the outside world, Sino-Soviet relations and the protection of historical relics. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS DAY--Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA)--A gathering was held here today to mark the international Red Cross day. Sponsored by the Chinese Red Cross society, it was attended by 21 young members from the Red Cross societies in the Asian and Pacific region including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Kampuchea, the Philippines, Nepal, Japan, Australia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Singapore, and the Hong Kong region, as well as representatives from the League of Red Cross and the Red Crescent societies. The Red Cross youth members from Asian and Pacific region have visited Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou before coming to Beijing. Today, they gathered with Chinese youth representatives on the campus of a college in the northern suburbs of Beijing. A recorded speech by the Red Cross societies league's secretary general was played to mark the international Red Cross day. This evening, the foreign visitors watched a benefit performance given by eight leading art troupes in Beijing to collect donations for drought victims in Africa. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA 8 May 85 OW090006]

FAMILY PLANNING OFFICIAL MEETS IPPF HEAD--Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA)--Wang Shoudao, standing committee member of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission and Chinese Family Planning Association chairman, met International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Secretary General Bradman Weerakon, his wife and Assistant Secretary General Bernard Aluvihare in the Great Hall of the People here today. Weerakon, newly elected to his post, arrived yesterday for a ten-day visit at the invitation of the Chinese State Family Planning Commission. They will discuss China's family planning program and future cooperation between China and the IPPF. At today's meeting Wang thanked the IPPF for its past help. Weerakon praised the special attention China's family planning program gave to social living standards, population and development and the role and status of women. They leave tomorrow for Xinjiang, Shanghai and Hangzhou. Also present at the meeting were State Family Planning Commission Vice-Minister Zhou Boping and Family Planning Association Vice-Chairman Li Xiuzhen. Wang gave a banquet for Weerakon after the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

'FRIENDLY GATHERING' OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH--Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA)--Beijing's College of Foreign Affairs was filled with laughter and applause when some 100 foreign young people joined would-be Chinese diplomats in a happy get-together here today. Students greeted the first group of young representatives from 10 international organizations and countries, including Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Nepal, who are here to attend the "friendly gathering of youth from the Asian-Pacific region" that will open tomorrow. The emblem of the U.N. sponsored international youth year graced the auditorium, and the students greeted with applause the entry of each foreign delegation. Xia Ying, president of the college's Students' Society for International Studies, said in his opening speech that the future of the world lies in the hands of the young generation. The Chinese youth firmly believe that the world should be one of peace and friendship, of progress and prosperity, he added. "We now talk about peace, and when we leave the college, we will be determined to work for it," Xia Ying said. The hosts and the guests discussed education, youth and friendship among themselves. There were follow-up songs, dances and musical performances. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN UK--London, May 8 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, today met Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign affairs, and agreed to work for closer Sino-British ties. Luce said Britain would do its best to advance the relations between the two countries. Han Nianlong suggested that both countries explore new ways to increase non-governmental contacts in addition to official relations. Han Nianlong arrived in Britain on April 28 to participate in the Tripartite Conference among China, Britain and the United States held at the Wilton Park International Centre in Sussex, England. Tripartite delegates discussed international affairs and their respective political and economic policies, especially Sino-Western relations at the U.S.-sponsored conference, which closed on May 4. Heading the British delegation at the conference was Admiral James Eberle, director of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs. Leading the American side was Leonard Woodcock, the former U.S. ambassador to China. The Chinese delegation left Britain for home this afternoon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

PARTICIPATION IN BASEBALL FEDERATION--Manila, May 16 (XINHUA)--The World Boy's Baseball Federation (WBF) was officially organized today with six countries and regions as charter members, the Philippine News Agency reported this evening. Japan, the United States, Brazil, Peru, Chinese-Taipei and the Philippines are the founding members of the world body. China and 54 other countries and regions will be formally admitted to the fold when the WBF executive committee convenes soon. Kiyoshi Sagawa, the 65-year-old patriarch of the huge Japanese transportation firm bearing his name, was elected interim president of the organization. The Philippines' Rodolfo Tingzon was elected first vice president. Four more vice presidents representing the other charter members, who will be picked before June 15, comprise the executive committee along with Sagawa and Tingzon. Ryoichi Sasagawa, another Japanese businessman, was unanimously chosen WBF honorary chairman. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

GU XIULIAN MEETS FOREIGN YOUTH DELEGATIONS--Jiangsu Provincial Governor Gu Xiulian cordially met at Nanjing Jinling Hotel on the evening of 16 May with the heads of the 12 youth delegations attending the friendly gathering of youth from the Asian-Pacific region. The 12 delegations are from China, Iran, Kuwait, the Philippines, Syria, Turkey, Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Latin America and Caribbean, the Youth Department of the Venezuelan Christian Socialist Party, and the European Youths Council. Liu Yandong, chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, who accompanied the delegations to Nanjing, was present at the meeting. Also present at the meeting were Wang Bingshi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress; Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Nanjing Mayor Zhang Yaohua. Governor Gu Xiulian had a very pleasant conversation with the heads of the delegations. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial Government, she warmly thanked all the young friends for visiting Jiangsu Province. She said: Your visit to Jiangsu Province will deepen your understanding of our economic and cultural development as well as our youths. It will also further strengthen the friendship between the youths of Jiangsu Province and foreign countries. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/952

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'IDEOPHOBIA' IN UNITED STATES

HK200346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 8

[Article by Gao Qiufu [7559 4428 4395]: "The 'Ideophobia' of American Writers"]

[Excerpts] In recent years, a number of American newspapers and periodicals have reported on "ideophobia" in the country. According to an explanation made by a columnist, so-called "ideophobia" means that when some people encounter "ideas which are not to their taste," they feel nervous and try every means to restrict them. Such "ideophobia" was rampant in the 1950's, and its remaining influence still prevails. As a result, the creation of many writers has been suffocated, and international cultural exchanges have been impeded.

One of the symptoms of "ideophobia" is that "discrimination in political conviction" is exercised through censorship on newspapers and periodicals. When delivering a speech at the National Congress of the Writers' Association, (Aideyasina), [ai de a si na 1002 1795 7093 2448 4780], chairman of the American Screen Actors Guild, said: Blacklists were openly compiled in the 1950's, and many writers were persecuted because of this. At present, "grey lists" (namelists of persona non grata) and "white lists" (namelists of those who should "pass security checks") have been stealthily compiled so that writers are devoid of a sense of security. [passage omitted]

Another symptom of "ideophobia" is that "ideological segregation" is imposed through issuing entry permits for books. According to an immigration law adopted by the U.S. Congress in the early 1950's, officials of American consulates may refuse to grant entry visas to those who believe in, sympathize with, or propagate communism, anarchism or terrorism. As a result, the United States frequently restricts or prohibits many well-known foreign writers and scholars from visiting the United States under the pretext of "imperiling national security." [passage omitted]

In April and September last year, the International Pen Center and some other American organizations held meetings in New York and Washington successively, demanding the amendment or abrogation of this legislation in order to promote "free ideological exchanges" among writers of various countries. In the meeting held last April, famous author Arthur Miller said that this legislation was the "specter of McCarthyism." He urged early abolishment of the legislation so that writers can truly enjoy freedom of speech. His speech voiced the common aspirations of the majority of American writers, and therefore drew warm applause from the audience.

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

DIALOGUE WITH SHULTZ, MURPHY--Tunis, May 16 (XINHUA)--PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said here today that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his assistant Richard Murphy have failed to reach their goal of striking at the PLO during their recent Middle East visits. 'Arafat was speaking at a meeting of PLO's political and military cadres and leaders of mass organizations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Israel's occupation of Palestine. He said, "The United States is Israel's strategic ally and we do not trust it." He added that "We would insist on holding an international conference so that the Soviet Union would not be excluded in having a just settlement of the Middle East crisis, because the Soviet Union is our friend and ally." 'Arafat praised China's backing for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and an international conference on the Middle East question. He said that China is the first country in the world to recognize the PLO and has always rendered support to the Palestinian cause in material, moral, military and political fields. 'Arafat warned that Israel is employing a new trick to prevent Palestinian soldiers from returning to southern Lebanon and expel Palestinian refugees from there under the pretext of protecting its northern border. But he believed that despite all the difficulties, the Palestinian revolution can never be arrested. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/236

SOVIET UNION

#### BRIEFS

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST STAR WARS--Moscow, May 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today reaffirmed that it cannot but take counter-measures if the United States militarizes outer space. At a meeting here marking the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Treaty, Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov said that the Soviet-proposed mutual cut by one-fourth or even more in strategic weapons would be possible only when the U.S. withdraws its space militarization plan. The Soviet Union will never allow the existing strategic balance to be broken, Rusakov said, adding that the Soviet Union possesses vast scientific and technological potential. The first round of the Geneva disarmament talks showed that the U.S. has no desire to reach any constructive agreement, he said, adding that Washington must understand the vital need to seek a solution that is acceptable to both sides. He expected the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to exercise "restraint" as regards the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

GORBACHEV WANTS TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS SPEEDED--Moscow, May 17 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today stressed the strategic importance in speeding up scientific and technological advance to achieve intensification of social production. Speaking to the activists of the Leningrad Party Organization at the end of his three-day visit to Leningrad, a major industrial base, he said that the Soviet Union is now faced with very important tasks, many of which are exceptionally complex and difficult. Some of the machines and equipment manufactured today do not meet the needs for modernization, he said. He called for efforts to ameliorate the work of capital construction and to economize on raw materials and resources. It was reported that during his visit, Gorbachev stressed that to attain scientific and technological progress it is imperative to further perfect the country's economic and management systems. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/242

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HU YAOBANG MEETS WITH DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN VICE PRESIDENT

OW181458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--In meeting with Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan this morning, CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang said: The perseverance of the three patriotic Cambodian forces in their united struggle is the fundamental guarantee for winning victory in their just cause of resisting Vietnam for national salvation.

Khieu Samphan arrived in Beijing yesterday from Pyongyang after visiting Norodom Sihanouk, extending greetings to him, and reporting to him on the situation of frontline battles. In today's meeting, Khieu Samphan introduced the battle situation to Hu Yaobang. He said: The rainy season has come. The Cambodian resistance forces are carrying out guerrilla campaigns inside Cambodia against Vietnamese aggressors.

Hu Yaobang expressed gladness for the Cambodian resistance forces' withstanding even more severe tests during Vietnam's seventh dry season offensive than the previous years. He wished that the patriotic Cambodian army and people would strike heavier blows in the rainy season and win new victories against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Hu Yaobang told Khieu Samphan: "Our party, government and people will firmly support the unity of the three patriotic Cambodian forces through to the end and resolutely support your struggle against Vietnam until final victory. Our determination will not change."

Hu Yaobang said: Although the struggle of the Cambodian patriotic army and people is arduous, the Vietnamese aggressors are facing still bigger difficulties. As long as the three Cambodian patriotic forces strengthen unity and persevere in their struggle, they will certainly be able to win final victory.

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a luncheon in honor of Khieu Samphan.

Present on both occasions were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA Xu Xin. Also attending was Chang Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China.

CSO: 4005/955

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE REVIEWS APR-MAY FIGHTING

OW211950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 21 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean resistance forces led by Son Sann and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk are actively operating in northwestern Kampuchea in accordance with the strategy of bringing guerrilla warfare deep into the interior of Kampuchea.

Their operation in the northwestern provinces of Battambang, Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap in April-May this year was reviewed in press releases distributed recently by offices of the two forces based in Bangkok.

In April, forces of Sihanouk, the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS), had conducted surprise attacks on Vietnamese positions in Battambang Province. At Phnom Srok District, the ANS killed six Vietnamese soldiers, wounded nine and destroyed 11 military buildings. They killed another five Vietnamese soldiers and set two warehouses on fire at Thmar Puok District.

On April 16 at Phum Run Kralanh District of Siem Reap Province, the ANS fighters clashed with about 30 Vietnamese soldiers and ambushed one unit of 150 Vietnamese army men sent to reinforce the position there. 13 Vietnamese were killed and 18 wounded.

In Oddar Meanchey Province in early May, an ANS commando unit ambushed three trucks carrying mostly Vietnamese and some Heng Samrin soldiers on the road from Kok Mon to Samrong and attacked a Vietnamese patrol at Samrong. They killed and wounded 27 enemies and captured a quantity of military equipment.

On May 3, coordinated with the Democratic Kampuchea National Army (DKNA), a group of ANS guerrillas launched an attack against enemy lines north of Phum Ta Nok [name as received] in Oddar Meanchey Province. Eight enemies were killed and seven wounded.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann had also conducted a series of military operations against the Vietnamese troops in the three northwestern provinces in late April and early May.

On April 27, KPNLF units encountered a Vietnamese unit near Phum Bang, southeast of Ampil camp of Oddar Meanchey Province. 18 enemy soldiers were killed and 25 wounded.

In Phnom Srok District of Battambang Province, the front's special force killed on May 4 a Vietnamese battalion commander and five soldiers.

Fighting took place on May 5 in an area about three kilometers northeast of Sisophon. Activities of KPNLF in the capital of Phnom Penh, the provincial capital of Kompong Cham and other towns were reportedly intensified.

CSO: 4000/242

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE AFGHAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN PAKISTAN

OW211301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, May 21 (XINHUA)--A fresh influx of refugees from Laghman Province of Afghanistan into Pakistan has started as a result of intensified Soviet military operations in Afghanistan.

This was revealed by the latest issue of the fortnightly "AFGHAN REALITIES" published in Peshawar, Pakistan.

The Soviet troops launched an offensive in Laghman Province, northeast of Kabul, on April 15. The operations continued for five days, with 600 to 700 Afghan civilians massacred by Soviet troops.

From Karaghayi District of Laghman Province alone, more than 400 families have so far reached different refugee camps in Pakistan's northwest frontier province bordering Afghanistan. More families are on their way from the province.

Scores of newly arrived refugee families at the Munda camp near Peshawar are still without shelter and food rations.

Many refugees denounced the Soviet offensive as a "Russian method" of perpetrating atrocities. On top of house searches and pillages, they said, the Soviet troops looted women of their jewelry and molested them, snatched infants from the mothers' arms and then bayoneted them. They burnt alive and shoot to death women and the elders.

"The Russians took me and 300 other old people as prisoners. They used us as shields against possible attack from the Mujahideen (Holy War fighters)," said a 72-year-old refugee Ghulam Sakhi from Swati village who managed a narrow escape from the Soviet attacks.

CSO: 4000/242

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

CAMBODIAN ARMY TAKES MORE SRV-OCCUPIED AREAS--Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have recently liberated four communes and eight villages in a series of attacks on Vietnamese troops in Battambang and six other provinces, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The radio said that on May 9, 11 and 12, the national army liberated four communes and eight villages in Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham Provinces. From May 3 to 12, the national army raided six other communes in Kampot, Takeo, Preach Vihear, Kompong Thom and Battambang provinces, destroying a number of Vietnamese offices and barracks, killing and wounding some Vietnamese troops, and capturing some weapons and military supplies. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

THAI TROOPS CLASH WITH SRV INTRUDERS--Bangkok, May 17 (XINHUA)--Thai troops and Vietnamese intruders engaged in an eight-hour battle in Trat Province of Thailand on May 15, according to an informed marine source of the task force of Chanthaburi and Trat provinces. The battle was one of a series of operations launched by Thai marines and rangers to push back the invading Vietnamese troops entrenched in Muang District of Trat since late last month. Thai armed forces supreme commander Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters here yesterday that the Thai military forces had sent more reinforcements to put pressure on the Vietnamese. Thai troops were in control of the situation along the border and had made much progress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED--Hanoi, May 18 (XINHUA)--Celebrations began here today to commemorate the 95th anniversary of the birth of late President Ho Chi Minh as tens of thousands waited their turn to visit his mausoleum. Main streets in Hanoi were decorated with posters and national flags. People gathered at photo exhibitions and public lectures and read newspapers full of commemorative articles recalling Ho's many achievements. Born on May 19, 1890, the late Vietnamese president fought for half a century to free his country from foreign occupation. His name became synonymous with the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and democracy. His celebrated dictum, "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," is engraved on the wall of his mausoleum. Ho Chi Minh is not only remembered by the Vietnamese, but also by people of many countries for his world-wide influence. To Chinese people, he is always remembered for his lifetime efforts to strengthen Sino-Vietnamese friendship. [By Chen Jiabao] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

SRV TROOPS DRIVEN OUT--Bangkok, May 20 (XINHUA)--A Thai senior border officer announced yesterday Thai troops had pushed back all the Vietnamese intruders entrenched in Trat Province of eastern Thailand after over two-week flush out operations, according to a report from Trat received here today. Vice-Admiral Prasoet Noikhamsiri, commander of the task force of Chanthaburi and Trat Province, said that the Vietnamese soldiers occupying the third strategic hill at Ban Chamrak in Muang District of Trat Province were driven out on May 18. Eight Thai soldiers were killed and 60 others injured in the push-back operations which started on May 4, Prasert said. Late last month, about 1,000 Vietnamese troops came across the border from Kampuchea into Thailand and occupied three strategic hills in Muang District two kilometers inside Thailand. Thai marines, border policemen and rangers, supported by air strikes, recovered two hills occupied by the Vietnamese in the first few days of their military operations. However, the Vietnamese instead of pulling back from the third hill, called in fresh troops and put up stiff resistance, triggering off almost ten days of hard battle. With the recovery of the third hill by Thai troops, the push-back operations ended in success. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 20 May 85 OW]

CAMBODIAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK VIETNAMESE ARMY--Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas recently launched attacks on the Vietnamese army in Battambang and Koh Kong provinces, liberating a town and eight villages and destroying two enemy strongholds, Democratic Kampuchean Radio broadcasted today. The radio said the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas killed or wounded eight Vietnamese soldiers on May 15, liberating the town of Kbal Khmaoch along highway number five, northwest of Battambang City, and eight villages around the town. The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in Koh Kong Province, in southwest Kampuchea, wrested two strongholds from the Vietnamese army on May 7 and launched attacks on Sre Ambel District town on May 9, destroying an enemy office and killing six, the radio said. According to another radio report, the Kampuchean National Army attacked the town of Kok Kngan, on the banks of Tonlesap Lake, east of Pursat Province, on May 14. Fifteen Vietnamese soldiers were reported dead and another 20 were said to be wounded. The report said 10 steamboats were sunk and one was captured. Another 10 vessels also were reported to be in Kampuchean hands, along with some ammunition. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 21 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/242

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN KABUL-ALLIED AGENTS SAID TRAINED IN USSR

OW201311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, May 20 (XINHUA)--A defected Afghan intelligence official disclosed that the Soviet Union has been imparting special training to large groups of "Khad" (state intelligence service of the Kabul regime) personnel, reported the latest issue of the "AFGHAN REALITIES."

In an interview with the Peshawar-based fortnightly, the 33-year-old Captain Hamim Gul said 900 "Khad" members were sent to the Soviet Union in every quarter of last year. A total of 3,600 personnel were undergoing training for spying and other intelligence work.

Most of these groups, he said, were dispatched to Tashkent. Hamim Gil had served as the director of border intelligence in Khost of Paktia Province for 15 months. There are six Soviet advisors in the "Khad" directorate of Khost. All the powers rest in the hand of the chief Soviet advisor who gets directives from the Soviet advisors of the central "Khad" in Kabul, he said.

According to Hamim, the missions of the Border Intelligence Department consist of finding agents among different tribes in the border region, infiltrating into Mujahidin (Holy War fighters) groups with their agents and cultivating antagonism among them, planting mines and conducting other subversive activities including assassination of Mujahidin commanders.

The former Afghan intelligence captain said there are 500 agents connected with the "Khad" in Khost. They are engaged in creating hostile feelings among Mujahidin organizations and forging documents in the name of their leaders incriminating one another.

CSO: 4000/242

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

RAJIV GANDHI LEAVES ON VISIT TO USSR--New Delhi, May 21 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi left here today for Moscow on a 6-day state visit to the USSR. Speaking to newsmen before enplaning the special Air India boeing "Annapurna," the prime minister said "We have very good relations with the Soviet Union tested over a period of time. We will be renewing this." On the economic side, he said India looks forward to much more cooperation. The two countries are expected to sign long-term agreements on power generation, coal and oil production and machine building in India. The Soviet Union is also likely to extend substantial fresh credit to India. On the political side, the talks will be comprehensive including a review of the global situation and specific issues like the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in South Asia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 21 May 85 OW]

RAJIV GANDHI ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION--Moscow, May 21 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrived here at noon today to start a six-day official visit during which he is expected to sign some major economic agreements with the Soviet government. This is Gandhi's first tour abroad since he became prime minister on October 31 last year. During his stay here, it is learned, Gandhi is scheduled to hold three rounds of talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on bilateral and world issues, including disarmament, Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq war, South Asian situation and demilitarization in the Indian Ocean region. The two sides are expected to sign several agreements on Soviet aid to India in machine building, oil, coal and power industries. Moscow is also likely to extend substantial new credits to New Delhi. The Soviet paper PRAVDA emphasizes today that Gandhi's visit "will become a big contribution to strengthening the time-tested relations of close friendship and versatile cooperation" between the two nations and will be "in the interests of universal peace and international security." After his tour in the Soviet Union, the Indian prime minister will also visit Egypt, France, the United States and Algeria. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 21 May 85 OW]

LEBANESE SPEAKER RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC ENVOY--Beirut, May 16 (XINHUA)--Lebanese speaker Husayn Husayni held Israel responsible for the chaos in Lebanon. Husayni made this remark when he received Chinese Ambassador Yu Mengxin today at his home. The Chinese ambassador will leave for home at the end of his term of office. The speaker said that the current critical situation in Lebanon was a result of Israeli insistence on having a security belt on Lebanon-Israel borders, creating a separating zone and deliberately provoking disputes among religious factions in southern Lebanon. Therefore, he

added, he has presented a memorandum to the United Nations for implementing Resolution No 425 of the U.N. Security Council on the issue of southern Lebanon. Lebanon attached much importance to the role of China in the Security Council, he said. He urged all friendly countries to make sustained efforts in supporting Lebanon. The Chinese ambassador reiterated China's consistent position of opposing Israeli aggression and occupation, and supporting Lebanon to liberate its territories from Israeli occupation so as to achieve national integrity and national conciliation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

HEI BOLI MEETS ISLAMIC LEADER--Kuwait, May 17 (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Islamic World League 'Ab al-'Aziz Ibn al-Abdallah Ibn Baz Thursday met with a visiting Muslim delegation from China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in Al-Taif, Saudi Arabia. A spokesman for the delegation said that during the friendly meeting, Hei Boli, head of the delegation and chairman of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government, had cordial talks with Baz on increasing contacts between the Chinese and Saudi Muslims. Baz also holds the Islamic title of Chief Mufti of Saudi Arabia. The delegation arrived in that country on May 8 at the invitation of Abdula Omar Nasef, secretary general of the Islamic World League. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO KUWAIT--Kuwait, May 18 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the All-China Journalists Association left here for home today after a seven-day visit to Kuwait. The delegation, headed by Qian Diqian, vice-president of the All-China Journalists Association, came here on May 11 in accordance with an agreement signed in 1983 on exchanges of visits between journalists of the two countries. Yusuf al-'Ulayyan, president of the Kuwaiti Society of Journalists, said at the airport that the visit has helped strengthen the understanding and cooperation between journalists of China and Kuwait. During the visit, the Chinese delegation met Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd al-Salim al-Sabah, Speaker of the National Assembly Ahmad al-S'adun, Minister of Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah and other government officials. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 19 May 85 OW]

MOROCCAN STATESMAN MEETS PRC AMITY GROUP--Rabat, May 18 (XINHUA)--The speaker of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives (parliament) Ahmed Osman received here this afternoon a delegation from China's Association of International Understanding and said that Morocco attaches particular importance to developing friendly relations with China. He said he will do his utmost to promote the development of cooperation between Morocco and China. He praised the achievements already accomplished by China in developing its national economy. The Chinese delegation, headed by association Vice-President Zhang Zhixiang, arrived here May 16. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

KUNMING DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT--Rabat, May 18 (XINHUA)--A delegation from China's city of Kunming headed by its Provisional Mayor Pan Yingsheng left Rabat this morning for home at the end of a ten-day visit to Morocco. During its stay, the delegation signed an agreement making Kunming and the Moroccan city of Chefchaouen [spelling as received] "sister cities." Moroccan Home Minister Driss Basri met with the delegation and both sides expressed their common desire to develop cooperation. The delegation also visited Rabat, Tangier, Fes and Casablanca where they received warm welcomes from local governments and people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

WESTERN EUROPE

BEIJING ON PROBLEMS OF REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

OW181148 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 17 May 85

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Gains of Reagan's European Trip Were Not Worth the Losses"]

[Text] From 1 to 10 May, U.S. President Reagan attended the 11th summit meeting of seven Western nations held in Bonn and visited the FRG, Spain, France, and Portugal. The visit to France was less than 1 day; actually, it was a visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France.

Although Reagan himself described this European tour as a long, historical, and very worthy visit which strengthened the ties in the Atlantic region, in the United States some people believe that this tour was the biggest failure scored by the Reagan administration. Except for the support expressed by the summit declaration for the arms-control proposal the United States made in Geneva, he actually came back empty-handed. The gains of Reagan's visit to Western Europe should be described as not worth the losses.

It was true that at the seven-nation summit the U.S. stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks won unanimous support from the participants. On other major issues, however, Reagan met with what he himself confessed as painful moments. The primary goal Reagan wanted to achieve in the summit was to set the date for a new round of international trade talks. On the grounds of protecting economic revival, the United States had consistently hoped that a meeting for such talks would be held as early as possible. This way, other countries could be asked to lower their tariff wall as a way to reduce the large U.S. trade deficit. This, however, was rejected to Reagan's face by French President Mitterrand. In France's opinion, the global meeting for trade talks would inevitably discuss the European community's tariff-wall policy on agricultural products, and France is the largest agricultural producer in the European community. For this reason, France maintained that trade talks should be held simultaneously with talks on reforming the monetary system. As a result, Reagan was unable to fulfill his wishful thinking.

During his European tour, Reagan once again peddled his Star Wars program, advertising that this program may become a technological way to brightness and calling on West European countries to join such research. However, his European allies were full of misgivings, and only a few responded to his call with

enthusiasm. France openly announced that it would not join the research. In the mind of France, it did not know whether the United States could provide cooperation of interest, and it worried that it might be forced to follow Washington's will and that Western Europe might become a processing plant attached to the United States and a U.S. contractor. In addition, France had its own plan in that it still upheld the nuclear deterrence strategy. The FRG appeared to be more enthusiastic about the Star Wars program, but its federal government Information Office announced on 8 May that Secretary for State Affairs (Bermisch) said that the report on the promise made to U.S. President Reagan by Chancellor Kohl to participate in the Star Wars program research was erroneous. As can be seen, the extent to which Reagan's Star Wars program can win support from the European allies is still unknown.

Upon his arrival in Bonn, Reagan suddenly announced that the United States would impose a total trade embargo and other economic sanctions on Nicaragua. This announcement was really baffling to the U.S. allies. The result was that no one came out to applaud. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said that the United States was taking a road different from that of the 10 European community nations, and that the European countries had no intention to take embargo and sanction measures over any problem. Criticizing Reagan's decision, the French government said that all this could only obstruct the Contadora Group's actions to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American disputes. In addition, both Spain and Portugal expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. decision. It can be seen that Reagan's Central America policy has become more and more antagonistic toward Western Europe.

On his tour to the FRG, Reagan persisted in visiting the Bitburg cemetery in disregard of the opposition beforehand. [passage missing due to incomplete recording]

CSO: 4005/957

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

QI HUIYUAN MEETS GDR CONSULAR OFFICIAL--Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--Assistant Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan met here today Hans-Jochen Vogel, director of the consular department of the Foreign Ministry of German Democratic Republic, and his party. They exchanged views on the signing of a consular agreement and mutual exemption of visas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/242

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA ANALYZES CAUSES OF AFRICAN FAMINE CRISIS

OW180908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 18 May 85

[News analysis by Chen Hegao: "Causes of Famine Crisis in Africa"]

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--The famine crisis in Africa is growing as the worst drought in history ravages the continent. Despite the responses of the international community, there will be more food crises in Africa unless such responses are coupled with actions to solve the problems that caused the tragedy.

The drought is not an isolated event. It is the third major drought in Africa since the late 1960s. The prolonged drought which began to hit southern Africa in 1981, has spread to central and western Africa. It has affected 150 million Africans, 20 million of whom are dying of starvation and more than 16 million died last year.

The lack of rainfall during the past years has affected grain production and in some areas resulted in complete crop failures and livestock deaths. According to U.N. relief organizations, 21 drought-stricken African countries only harvested 22.9 million tons of grain last year, 30 percent less than the previous year.

Desertification, one of the most serious environmental hazards in the region, is another direct cause of the food storage. The drought has accelerated the advance of the Sahara Desert, covering vast stretches of arable land. At present 6.9 million square kilometers are being threatened by desertification and one million square kilometers have become part of the Sahara. It is reported that 401 hectares of cultivable land have been turned into desert. Unless the advance of desert is checked, experts said, 45 percent of Africa's land will become desert in 50 years.

But the twin perils of drought and desertification are by no means the only causes of the widespread famine in Africa, political and economic analysts said. The economic structure of African countries resulted from colonial policies caused agricultural stagnation. When the colonialists dominated the continent, African countries had to develop a single-product economy, and this continued even after their independence. Many African countries depend on earnings from the export of cocoa, coffee, bananas and other primary products, and have to buy grain and industrial products with what they earned.

During the world economic recession in the past years, the developed nations shifted the crisis onto the African countries by limiting the access of African products to their markets and lowering the prices of primary products. These actions reduced the ability of African countries to cover food deficits with their exports. Many countries now found themselves in this position.

Besides, the rapid population growth and the decline in grain output is another important cause of the crisis. Africa's population has grown to 500 million from the 200 million before World War II. Since the 1960s, Africa's population has grown at an annual rate of 2.9 percent against the world's growth rate of 1.4 percent. It is estimated that Africa's population will grow to 1.1 billion by 2008 if no effective measures are taken.

But in the same time, grain production has declined. Twenty years ago, Africa was self-sufficient in food while grain output increased by 2.3 percent annually, almost even with the population growth. But since the 1970s, grain output declined to 1.3 percent. The imbalanced growths of grain output and population inevitably brought about food crises in the region.

The destruction of forests by foreign and African companies, which changed the ecological situation and accelerated the advance of desert, also can not be ignored. Foreign companies are depleting Africa's forest resources. They shipped six to eight million cubic meters of timber to their own countries each year. In some African countries, people fell trees for firewood. Forests and bushes are being steadily destroyed by grazing and fuel gathering. In Ivory Coast, forest covered 15 million hectares at the beginning of this century, but in 1981, only 5.4 million hectares remained.

Because of the destruction of forests, the advance of desert has speeded up. In Gambia, Mali, Senegal, Chad, Mauritania and other countries, the desert advanced at the speed of 15 kilometers annually.

Without concrete actions by the international community and African countries to solve these natural and man-made problems, the tragedy could not be coped with and will repeat in the future, according to economic analysts.

If their assertion proves to be correct, the world should help African countries eliminate the root causes of the famine crisis in addition to increasing relief assistance to the region.

CSO: 4000/242

## BRIEFS

CASTRO MEETS WITH SOLOMENTSEV--Havana, May 17 (XINHUA)--Cuban President of the Council of State Fidel Castro Ruz met yesterday with Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and held talks with him on international issues, bilateral relations and other issues of mutual interest, the Cuban newspaper "GRANMA" reported today. Solomentsev came here to participate in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR. Speaking at a public gathering two days ago, he said, "The Soviet Union has been, is and will remain a true friend of Cuba." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

PRC-ECUADOR RELATIONS--Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--During his meeting with Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran this afternoon, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China attaches great importance to developing its friendly relations with Ecuador. Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between China and Ecuador since the establishment of their diplomatic ties. The meeting was held at the Ziguang Pavilion in Zhongnanhai. Zhao Ziyang and the Ecuadorian foreign minister exchanged views on how to further bilateral relations. Zhao Ziyang said that the two countries should explore new areas and avenues for cooperation while carrying out their agreed upon cooperative projects. He held that there is still great potential for Sino-Ecuadorian cooperation. Edgar Teran Teran said that Ecuador is willing to maintain and build closer friendship and friendly relations with China. Zhao Ziyang reiterated President Li Xiannian's invitation to Ecuadorian President Leon Febres to visit China. The Ecuadorian foreign minister said that he would forward the invitation to the president after he returns home. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/954

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN GREETES CONGRESS OF ARTISTS

OW071231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 6 May 85

[Article by Yin Hongzhu]

[Text] Jinan, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Artists Association opened in Jinan today. Present were nearly 500 representatives from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions as well as from the PLA, the Hong Kong-Macao area, and Taiwan.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, sent a letter of congratulations to the congress. He urged the artists to continuously implement the party's line on literature and art, go deep into the realities of life, immerse themselves among the masses, and concentrate their efforts on depicting, in the national and other proper styles, the touching scenes of the dedication of people of all nationalities to the cause of invigorating the Chinese nation. He asked the participants to the congress to produce more and better works of art that can enrich people's cultural life, help foster and mold their lofty temperament, and exert a favorable influence on their thinking.

In his letter of congratulations to the congress, Xi Zhongxun encouraged the artists to study hard, practice what they have learned, strengthen unity, and concentrate their efforts in training successors so that they can help establish a contingent of artistic workers who are skillful and vigorous. He urged them to contribute their share to the development of socialist art with Chinese characteristics and to the construction of a modern socialist country that is highly civilized and democratically advanced.

Comrades Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Keqing, and Zhou Yang also sent letters of congratulations to the congress. The congress opened at the Nanjiao Guesthouse in Jinan's southern suburban area surrounded by green hills. Su Yiren, Lu Maozeng, Jiang Chunhun, Zhang Zhi, and other leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Jinan Military Region, and Jinan City were present.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Liu Kaiqu, vice chairman of the Chinese Artists Association. Wu Zuoren, acting chairman of the association, delivered an opening speech in which he called on the country's artists to study hard, be bold in practicing artistic creations, and strengthen unity.

Entrusted by the Chinese Artists Association, Hua Junwu, vice chairman of the association, delivered a report at today's opening ceremony, entitled "Unite, Rise and Create a New Situation in Art Creation."

CSO: 4005/953

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU ENLAI'S PROTECTION OF DEMOCRATIC FIGURES DURING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 50, 10 Dec 84 pp 24-26

[Article by Liao Xinwen [1675 1800 2429]: "The Whole Story Behind a Namelist -- An Account of Zhou Enlai's Concern for and Protection of Democratic Personalities During the 'Great Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Editor's note: The "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (posterior volume) has been edited and published by the Literature Editing Committee of the CPC Central Committee. This volume of selected works includes the important works of Comrade Zhou Enlai written after the founding of the People's Republic of China; and records his valuable results, during his leadership work in the party, government, and armed forces, in applying the various principles of Marxism-Leninism to solve various complex problems in China's socialist revolution and construction, and comprehensively reflects the course of all his work since the founding of the PRC.

The "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (posterior volume) includes "A Namelist of Cadres Who Should Be Protected," which reflects the immortal contributions made by Zhou Enlai during the "Great Cultural Revolution," this special historical period, to protecting cadres inside and outside the party, in particular a large batch of friends outside the party. This article records and narrates the activities carried out by Zhou Enlai centered on this namelist, and from this painstaking and intelligently drawn-up namelist one can see an embodiment of Zhou Enlai's deep feelings for people.

This periodical has carried this article in celebration of the publication of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (posterior volume), and also to show that it deeply cherishes the memory of Comrade Zhou Enlai.

In the "Great Cultural Revolution," which began in June 1966, the breadth of its involvement, the width of its attacks, the ruthlessness of its forms of struggle, and the length of its time were rare in the history of our party. In the early stage of the "Cultural Revolution," because the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing incited, bewitched, and set off the Red Guard Movement, it engulfed China's earth like a raging tide. A large group of young, naive Red Guards, under the "leftist" mistaken guidance forsook the party's leadership and the party's policies and ran roughshod in arbitrarily pulling out, struggling against, seizing, and grasping. A large batch of friends outside the party were drawn into this whirlpool of disaster.

On the night of 29 August 1966, about 30 Red Guards of the Economics Department of Beijing University broke into the residence of Zhang Shizhao [4545 1102 6856], a former member of the NPC Standing Committee and member of the CPPCC Standing Committee and began a so-called "revolutionary action." During the process of their inventory and confiscation, they discovered a group photo of Mao Zedong and Zhang Shizhao and letters Mao had written to Zhao, so the situation became a little relaxed. After Zhang Shizhao had this scare, he immediately wrote a letter to Mao Zedong, reporting the crude circumstances under which the Red Guards searched his home and imploring Mao Zedong "to mediate within the possible limits to end this trouble."

On 30 August, Mao Zedong received this letter. After reading it he wrote on it the following comment.

Forward this letter to the premier for handling as he deems fit to give this man the proper protection.

Mao Zedong 30 August

On the same day, Zhang Shizhao's letter and Mao Zedong's comment were put in Zhou Enlai's hands. He severely criticized the personnel concerned and took three measures to protect Zhang Shizhao: 1) he had the confiscated things returned to Zhang Shizhao; 2) he sent two comrades of a guard unit to dissuade the Red Guards from again searching Zhao's home; and he secretly sent Zhang Shizhao to Hospital 301 for his protection. At the same time, he thought of a large group of cadres inside and outside the party and united front comrades who were in the same plight as Zhang Shizhao, and immediately took the appropriate measures for the needed protection of these comrades. On this day, 30 August, Zhou Enlai drew up in his own hand a "namelist of cadres who should be protected." Put first on this namelist were 13 high-level democratic personalities: Soong Ching-ling, Guo Moruo, Zhang Shizhao, Cheng Qian [4453 3383], He Xiangning [0149 7449 0413], Fu Zuoyi [0265 0188 5030], Zhang Zhizhong [1728 3112 0022], Shao Lizi [6730 0500 1311], Jiang Guangnai [5592 0342 7845], Cai Tingjie [5591 1694 6946], Sha Qianli [3097 0578 5937], Zhang Xiruo [1728 1153 5387], and Li Zongren [2621 1350 0088]. At the same time the namelist included the principal leading cadres of leading organizations such as the State Council, the NPC Standing Committee, and the CPPCC.

Centering on the work of protecting this group of high-level democratic personalities, Comrade Zhou Enlai, with the heart and courage of a proletarian revolutionary, began a special battle.

## II

When the "Great Cultural Revolution" began, Zhou Enlai took a close interest in the safety of democratic personalities, and, relying on his experience in revolutionary struggle, he did some work. At that time it was the season of the intense heat of summer, and several old gentlemen including Zhang Zhizhong were in Beidaihe avoiding the heat and recuperating. Zhou Enlai immediately thought that if they returned to Beijing they would probably run into house searches by the Red Guards. Therefore, he promptly dispatched a responsible comrade of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department to Beidaihe to notify the old men so that their minds would be prepared. This actually was the beginning of his protective work.

After Mao Zedong's comment was issued, Zhou Enlai many times sought out the personnel concerned to discuss specific methods, and, based on the different circumstances of the persons to be protected, took protective measures of many forms.

Zhou Enlai considered the fact that these persons were advanced in years, frail and sickly; they have a stubborn nature and cannot bear to be humiliated. If, by any chance, in their homes they are not shown consideration and an accident occurs, there will be an adverse effect on the party. Therefore, he entrusted reliable comrades to go to them and do the work of persuading them to leave their homes temporarily so as to avoid any incident; at the same time, he notified Hospital 301 to be prepared to receive them for a stay as an additional protection for them. He dispatched comrades of the units to the hospital to act as guards and arranged for medical personnel to take care of their lives. To prevent the Red Guards from tracking them down, he particularly enjoined people to keep the protection secret. When comrades of the premier's office went to the homes of the persons to be protected, they did not tell their family members where these persons would be going, and only permitted one secretary to accompany each person and had the persons under protection adopt pseudonyms. This method of protection was adopted for Zhang Zhizhong, Cheng Qian, Zhang Shizhao, and Li Zongren; similar measures were taken to escort Guo Moruo to other parts of the country, and all of them were to be sent back their homes only when the situation had taken a turn for the better.

For those persons who remained unconvinced of their danger or who for other reasons were unwilling to leave their homes, Zhou Enlai changed the forms of giving them protection. He dispatched Liberation Army fighters or public security personnel in plain clothes and wearing red armbands to the homes of the persons under protection to block Red Guards who came to search the homes. At the same time he got in touch with local police stations and comrades of organizations there, and asked them for their help. This kind of protective measure was taken for Fu Zuoyi, Shao Lizhi, Cai Yanjie, Jiang Guangnei, and Sha Qianli.

In addition, Zhou Enlai stressed the work of protecting Soong Ching-ling. After the founding of the PRC, for most of the time Soong Ching-ling lived in Shanghai. Only in September would she return to Beijing to take part in National Day activities, and she stayed in her Beijing residence for a short period of time. At the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution," the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques fanned the flames of disorder in Shanghai, and the situation there was particularly chaotic. Zhou Enlai thought that Soong Ching-ling would not be safe in Shanghai, and therefore he imploringly advised her to go to Beijing. To insure Soong's safety, Zhou Enlai instructed Yang Dezhong [2799 1795 0022] to take charge of all work in Soong's residence, and to get the Ministry of Public Security, the public security bureau, and the local police station to cooperate in guarding the residence. He also personally sought out the Red Guards and talked with them, doing the work of persuasion and education so that the disturbance centering on assaulting Soong's residences in Shanghai calmed down.

Under Zhou Enlai's solicitude and protection, these 13 high-level democratic personalities safely passed through the high tide of the Red Guard movement.

### III

However, in those turbulent years could these democratic personalities "quietly recuperate" at home or in the hospital? In society, in the home, and among their friends, the occurrence of things that were hard to comprehend and unfathomable changes made some of them keep silent all day long and become ill from pent-up emotions, and with feelings of dejection they left the world, some of them without even leaving a last word. Zhou Enlai saw all of this, and it worried him. Therefore, his work did not stop at protecting their safety: he showed solicitude for them in various aspects. He not only invited them to take part in various social activities, but also trusted them politically; when one of them died he carefully and skilfully handled the funeral arrangements, and showed every consideration to the survivors. This infused every one of their households with the party's warmth. What was most touching was his solicitude for Mr Fu Zuoyi and his wife.

In 1973, Fu Zuoyi's illness became serious, and Zhou Enlai personally advised him to enter a hospital. To put him in a cheerful mood to cooperate in his cure, Zhou Enlai asked him to invite Shang Zhen [0794 7201], in his own name, to return to China; and Zhou arranged for him to meet the special column writer Zhao Haosheng [6392 3185 3932], who was an American citizen. Through these measures Fu's morale was boosted.

At the beginning of 1974, Fu Zuoyi's illness worsened, and Zhou Enlai instructed the Ministry of Public Health to organize a medical team to save him. Often late at night he would seek out doctors and ask about Fu's condition and discuss the plan for medical treatment. When it was decided to perform an operation and insert a tube in Fu's abdomen, he exhorted the doctors to be careful and not cause an infection. This was a period in which Zhou Enlai's own plight was most difficult. On the one hand, Jiang Qing and Wang Hongwen [3769 3163 2429] had launched the so-called "movement to criticize Lin and Confucius," and everybody knew who was the target of attack; and on the other hand, his own illness was daily becoming more serious and

he was extremely weak in body. However, in the interests of the revolution, he gave no consideration at all to himself. In April, Fu's condition took a turn for the worse, and he made inquiries and immediately rushed to the hospital. At the sickbed he shook Fu's hand and said kindly: Mr Fu, Chairman Mao says that you rendered great service to the peaceful liberation of Beiping. In those days when right and wrong were being reversed, for the heart of this old man who was about to depart the world, what could be more valuable than to get this fair evaluation? Fu's eyes filled with tears. Nodding his head, he spoke not a word. After Fu departed this world, pulling his own sick body together he presided over the memorial meeting. After the meeting, Elder Sister, representing Zhou Enlai, called on the deeply grieving Mrs Fu -- Liu Yunsheng [0491 5366 3932]. Zhou Enlai not only arranged for her livelihood, solving the problems of her living expenses and housing, but also took care of her politically. In September 1974, when lying in bed sick, Zhou Enlai personally wrote a letter to the CPC Central Committee, suggesting that the wives of four high-ranking military leaders in the uprising be invited to attend the National Day reception.

#### IV

During the process of protecting democratic personalities. Zhou Enlai waged a resolute struggle against the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. One of the important reasons for the frenzied persecution of democratic personalities by the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques, was, by completely overthrowing a group of democratic personalities, to get a handle for overthrowing a group of old cadres. Zhang Zhizhong's implication in the so-called "case of the Xinjiang renegade clique" is a typical example.

In the initial stage of the "Cultural Revolution," the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques instigated the Red Guards to go many times to Zhang Zhizhong's home to make an inventory of his possessions and confiscate them, forcing him to hand over his "reactionary history." At Zhou Enlai's intervention, Zheng Zhizhong received protection. Because of Mao Zedong's comment, the cliques didn't want to openly "make trouble," but their plotting activities, from first to last, never stopped. At the beginning of 1967, in the entire country the evil wind of "ferreting out renegades" began, and among it was a series of appalling unjust cases, of which the "case of the Xinjiang renegade clique" was one. Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng [1160 3932] alleged that this batch of comrades colluded with Zhang Zhizhong, and that the hidden history went back to Yan'an when he did things for the Kuomintang. To find "proof" they continued to make an issue of Zhang Zhizhong, and when they couldn't get anything on him they investigated Zhang's secretary.

What was the truth of this affair? After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, in Xinjiang our party established united front relations with Sheng Shih-ts'ai [4141 0013 2088] and sent one batch of cadres after another to work in Xinjiang. In 1942, under the influence of the Kuomintang's anticommunist high tide, Sheng Shih-ts'ai sought refuge with Chiang Kai-shek and arrested and imprisoned a large batch of our party's comrades who were working in Xinjiang. In 1945, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party reached the "Double Ten Agreement," one article of which was the release of political prisoners. Not long after the signing of the agreement, Zhang Zhizhong was

sent to Xinjiang by Chiang Kai-shek to solve the problem of insurrections in three districts. Based on the CPC Central Committee's decision, on the eve of Zhang Zhizhong's departure from Chongqing, Zhou Enlai went to Zhang's residence in Shenqing Si and asked him, in the spirit of the agreement, to release this batch of comrades in Xinjiang. Zhang Zhizhong readily agreed. After arriving in Xinjiang, with the help of Qu Wu [1448 2976], this batch of comrades was not only released but also safely escorted back to Yan'an by men sent by Zhang Zhizhong. For this reason, Zhu De wrote a letter to Zhang Zhizhong expressing gratitude.

Zhou Enlai was highly indignant at this practice of ignoring history on the part of the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques. He stepped forward bravely and pointed out that the release of this batch of comrades from prison had been proposed by the party Central Committee, that he had personally asked Zhang to do this, and that Zhang's subordinates escorted them back to Yan'an. At the same time, he many times cited Zhang Zhizhong's history of three trips to Yan'an as showing Zhang's relations of unity and cooperation with our party.

That Zhou Enlai, during the insane years when the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques whipped up an ultraleftist ideological trend, was able to surmount various obstacles and carry out united front work, and was able to relieve the worries and solve the difficulties of democratic personalities during extreme chaos, cannot be separated from his profound understanding that the united front must also be upheld in the socialist period. Zhou Enlai concluded: Since we worked with friends outside the party in the past and are now engaged in construction, we should continue to unite with them, and after socialism is built we will together enter the stage of communism in the future. During the "Cultural Revolution," he upheld this order, and, when talking many times about the reasons for protecting these people, he particularly stressed this point. This materialistic viewpoint of history was an important ideological basis for the policy of protection put forward by Zhou Enlai.

Zhou Enlai maintained that the representative figures of various sides outside the party related to or influenced certain classes, strata, and masses, and, through cooperation with them, we can unite a large group of persons to promote the development of our revolutionary cause. Therefore, after liberation, he many times stressed that united front work not only cannot be stopped but must have a new development.

During the "Cultural Revolution," Zhou Enlai insisted that the "united front must still continue to be done" and that we "must not waver or let go of it." The role he played, just as Hu Yaobang said, made many friends understand and forgive our many errors, and strengthened their sympathy with and faith in our party.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS, STRUGGLE OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION PERIOD GRADUATES

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by the Institute of Talent Resources under the State Scientific and Technological Commission: A Survey on College Graduates who Entered College During the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] Due to a variety of historical reasons, China's science and technology contingent is ageing. This is especially true with regard to the ageing of those people who makeup the key elements of China's force. According to statistics issued at the end of October 1983, the average age of scientific and technological personnel of China's enterprise units owned by the whole people is 37.9. Among these personnel, those from age 31 to 35 are fewest as there are only 800,000 in the entire country. According to statistics issued by many units, the average age of those who are key personnel in business operations is about 46. Among these people, there are some who are near 60 and still in the frontlines doing substantial work. The average age of key personnel in business operations in some units is as high as 48.1.

Those college graduates who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution" are now generally about from 26 to 36 years of age. They are in their most energetic age. Moreover, they already have 5 to 12 years of work experience. Many of them have played an important role in the construction of the four modernizations on various fronts. They are an important force of the four modernizations, and their functions cannot be easily overlooked. How to treat them is a problem worthy of attention in the implementation of our policy towards the intelligentsia. If our policy measures are appropriate, a group of talented people can be developed. The contradiction of the temporary shortage of qualified personnel can be gradually resolved.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," China's educational undertakings were severely damaged. From 1966 to 1969 the entire country's colleges enrolled no new students. From 1970 to 1976, the total number of new students enrolled by colleges was 941,000. Of these students, 879,000 were successively graduated during the 1972 to 1979 period, making up 21.4 percent of the total number of students graduated since the founding of New China.

At present, there are many people in society who generally hold a total negative attitude towards those students who entered college during the "Cultural

Revolution". These people's criticisms are numerous and their help sparse. The state has not formulated any concrete policy towards these graduates. The state also lacks measures that emphasize their development and utilize them according to merit. The state does not show sufficient concern and help for their lives, work and learning.

We studied more than 20 units and the situations of more than 2,000 people. Our analysis has proved the objective fact that this generation of people serve as a valuable human resource for China. Talented people not only exist, but are also in the process of maturing. They have been continuously emerging from their own ranks.

#### This Group of Young Intelligentsia Genuinely Has Many Talented People

1. Many of these people have been admitted to graduate school or permitted to study overseas. Those students who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution" made up 75 per cent of the first three years of graduate school graduates since the recovery of the graduate school system in 1978. The proportion of these students in institutions of higher learning and research instituted who have been admitted to graduate school or permitted to study abroad is very high.

Jilin University has 205 graduates who entered the university during the "Cultural Revolution"; and 173 of them hold teaching positions. Of these 173 people, 48 have been admitted to graduate school, and 26 have studied abroad at some time. Some of these people are especially outstanding such as Wang Shengjin [3769 0524 0093]. During his period of study in Japan, he obtained master's degrees in both demography and economics. When taking part in a symposium in Japan, his thesis evoked great repercussions in the Japanese economic circles. All of Japan's major newspapers made reports on their front pages.

Of 59 of these people in the institutes of basic science under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, 12 have been admitted to graduate school and 5 have been permitted to study.

2. Many of these people have already become the operational key personnel in their units. The Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant has more than 400 college graduates who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution". About 20 to 25 percent of these have very strong professional abilities and have become the operational key personnel of branch plants. Of 38 of these people at the foundry branch, more than 20 are relatively adept and 3 are technical chiefs. Science and technology graduate Song Wanping [1345 8001 1627] of the class of 1975 serves as technical section chief. He resolved cylinder cracks, venting and other difficulties which have existed over many years. He has substantially reduced the rejection rate of cylinders and raised the casting quality. At the same time, he has published several articles in national journals.

According to the feedback from some Beijing hospitals, this group of young

intelligentsia is an indispensable force in bearing the burden of daily treatment. Of 39 of these people at Beijing No. 6 Hospital, all are now resident doctors. In the departments of outpatient service, sickrooms, emergency treatment and laboratory testing, they are all capable of independently carrying out daily treatment work. About one third of them can be considered technical key personnel. One of the more outstanding surgeons, Liu Ruipo [0491 3843 3134], can independently carry out many kinds of operations. Thus, he has attained the reputation of "the fourth knife: of the department of surgery.

Jilin College of Engineering now has 36 graduates who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution." All are in teaching profession. Most of them lecture with relatively good results. The Beijing Labor Protection Institute has 36 college graduates who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution." Among these, there are 6 whose professional standards are relatively high and work achievements outstanding. One who is especially outstanding is Lin Xiaoning [2651 5153 1380], special task section chief. He was in charge of research in developing shoes which can prevent electrostatic conduction. He won the prize of the Beijing Scientific and Technological Achievements Award. Not long ago this type of shoes was formally recognized as the national standard shoe.

3. Many of these people in management positions have given full play to their professional skills. According to statistics issued by the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission, those college graduates who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution: make up 10.8 per cent of the cadres at the levels of sections, offices and workshops of the Municipal Economic Commission system. They make up 0.73 per cent of the cadres at the department and factor levels. They make up 27 per cent of the first level cadres in the teaching and research group of the foreign language department at Jilin University. At present, China's level of management is not high. Since they have studied techniques, many of them should have some organizational skills. Their political quality is also relatively high. They are a force which each level of management department cannot overlook.

4. The political quality of most people in this group is relatively good. Many people in society are biased against their political quality. In our investigation, we found that regarding their political thoughts, the leading comrades of various units speak highly of the majority of these people. The leading comrades hold that they seek improvement in political consciousness, that their working attitudes are good, that they take the initiative and are enthusiastic, that they are serious as well as responsible, that they study assiduously, and that they ardently serve the masses. One example is Beijing No. 6 Hospital's Tang Liming [0781 0500 2494]. In the interest of serving infants he even disregarded the risk of being infected with a contagious disease, thereby receiving praise from the Hospital's Party Committee. In recent years, many people in various positions have been commended as advanced League [the Communist Youth League of China] cadres, advanced workers and outstanding party members.

## From a Standpoint of Vocational Levels There Is a Great Disparity Between Them

When they enter college during the "Cultural Revolution," there was a great disparity of cultural levels among themselves. Some of them had graduated from high school. Some of them claimed to have graduated from junior high school but actually only had an elementary school cultural level. During their periods of college education, the degree of interference suffered from the "Left" in each college was different, and each person's degree of effort was different. As a result, there is a great disparity in their educational levels upon graduation. After beginning work, each unit's leading cadres give them different levels of attention. Their job learning conditions all differ, and their own degrees of exertion are different. Therefore, the disparity in their vocational levels, working abilities and contributions appear even greater.

From the conditions of the more than 20 units which we investigated, those people with relatively high vocational levels and relatively strong work abilities account for about 10 to 15 per cent; those who are not doing their work well and are not well qualified amount to about 20 per cent; and more than half of the people lack basic professional skills, but after years of making up their studies they are basically qualified for their work.

But, today, some units basically treat this group of young intelligentsia in a rigid and uniform way. Regardless of the degree of their work ability, the height of their vocational level, the level of their job experience or the size of their contributions, their wages are basically the same and their professional titles are basically identical. They all have junior titles or undefined titles. There are extremely few exceptions. The practice of doing things in a rigid and uniform way is very detrimental to the development of talented people.

### Some Problems Urgently Waiting for Solution

1. Distinguishing Between Cases; Developing One's Strong Points, Avoiding One's Weaknesses; Making Rational Applications.

There are great disparities among the people who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution." A distinction should also be made with regard to their assignments and trainings. Those whose basic professional skills are relatively good have already been promoted to leading posts in various units. A small number of these people's basic professional skills are below the standard requirements. They are unsuitable to their current positions. Most of them lack basic professional skills and their knowledge relatively narrow. Their suitability to each type of position differs. Some do not have splendid prospects of engaging in basic research or teaching basic courses, but they are relatively suitable for product development or teaching technical courses. There are some people who are very effective in handling daily technical work, doing party work, or management work, but are not quite suitable for engaging in scientific research. Therefore, the leading comrades and cadres of various management departments should reevaluate them one by one on the basis of

previous tests and reviews. This would enable them to develop their strengths and avoid their weaknesses in suitable positions, and continue their professional advancement.

## 2. Strengthening Training Work

Since 1976, most units have given some training to these people. The major practice is that in combination with the unified tests given by various localities and units, they are relieved from their regular office duties for a period of time so they can exclusively devote their time to makeup study. Some units and leading comrades place more emphasis on this, and the results are more notable. For example, the Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences lets its people take off from their office duties for one year and makeup some basic college courses. Also, they can take off one day a week in order to take two courses. At the same time, in coordination with their work, a specialist particularly responsible for guiding their learning and work is assigned to each person. At present, except for some individuals, most of these people are qualified enough to take responsibility for research work.

However, most units do not give training after testing and assigning jobs to the people. The units do not formulate a systematic career development plan for employees according to their actual conditions and work requirements. They do not adopt necessary measures to develop employees' strong points. Most of these people have an intensive interest in career advancement. According to investigations, more than 80 per cent of the people pointed out that their most urgent need is study. They seek to obtain study opportunities and improve their learning environment. Yet, in recent years, some units have not devoted much attention to developing human resources among this group of people. These units have not made practical and realistic evaluations of their progress in recent years. If this continues, talented people with the potential for achievement could be unrecognized.

3. On the basis of assigning jobs to people according to their abilities, they must be allowed to properly carry heavy burdens and be tempered in their work. In our investigation, we found a few instances worth our pondering. For example, Lin Xiaoning [2621 5135 1380] in the Labor Protection Institute had won the third prize of the Beijing's Scientific and Technological Achievements Award. The institute then "broke a rule" and let him serve as chief of special tasks and gave him the opportunity to give free rein to his potential. The Jilin Industrial College gives those graduates who entered the college during the "Cultural Revolution" extra burdens and assignments. The college lets them work in the capacity of principal lecturer positions, "compelling" them to quickly become professionally mature. In the technology division of the foundry branch of the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, almost all the employees are young (besides those who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution," there are graduates of workers and staff universities, and of high schools and secondary technical schools who have passed the unified test in recent years). They are given conditions to bring their professional skills into play. It can be seen that utilizing these people freely is a very good training method.

#### 4. Improving Their Living Conditions

At present, these young intelligentsia's conditions can be summarized as "low wages, small houses, small children, and heavy family responsibilities." Their study time and energy do not seem to be enough. The most outstanding problem is housing. Not only are they currently "homeless," but there appears to be no hope of resolving this problem in a few years. Some people live in laboratories. Some husbands and wives live in the same city but are divided between two places. In recent years, we have repeatedly emphasized the implementation of policy, towards the "young intelligentsia." Actually, the "young intelligentsia" refers to personnel with the "mid-level title." This group [young intelligentsia] is not included. Most of them are not mid-level personnel. Therefore, many preferential policies towards the intelligentsia are not shared by the young intelligentsia. Even when the implementation of policy towards the intelligentsia is examined, the difficulties of the young intelligentsia are not taken into account. Actually, harsh living conditions have already seriously affected their professional growth and have become obstacles in the paths of their progress. We should provide them with necessary conditions, especially for those who are doing well in their work. We should redouble our care for them and give priority to improving their living and learning conditions.

#### 5. Problems of Formal Schooling and Job Titles

Many people are extremely concerned about how to determine their formal schooling. Will it be equal to that of a college graduate, or having taken some undergraduate courses? Our opinion is that since the differences between them are great, a single rule cannot be set as to what their formal schooling should be. This is a special problem produced by given historical conditions, and there can be no indiscriminate application of any formula. But, jobs and titles should be determined according to their actual situations. Their titles should be determined exclusively on the basis of their qualifications without discrimination, and corresponding treatment should be given accordingly.

Today, some people discriminate against them. Even if they have made marked achievements in their work, those people are not willing to assess their job titles and to give assignments according to realistic standards. In some individual units, even if they have obtained master's degrees or returned from study overseas, they are still listed in "the other register." They are at the same level with other personnel, but they receive different treatment. This kind of discrimination and bias severely dampens their initiative.

We believe, now, that these graduates who entered college during the "Cultural Revolution" should be properly treated. The problems in the policy towards these several hundred thousand people should be earnestly studied and necessary measures should be taken. A group of badly needed, talented people should be developed from among them.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON REFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

HK160719 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 3

[Article by Sun Bin [1327 2430]: "From a Control-Type Organization to a Service-Type Organization"]

[Text] There has emerged the increasing necessity for us to reform the administrative structure in our reform of the whole economic structure, with the focus on urban reform. But before we deal with reform of the administrative structure, we must first solve the issue on the direction of development. In order to conform to the requirements of socialist modernization, and to overcome various weak points in the administrative structure, we must change the structure from a control-type to a service-type. This is the basic direction of reforming the administrative structure.

The establishment of a "service-type" administrative structure conforms to the basic Marxist theory that the economic base decides its superstructure and the superstructure serves the economic base. In our state organization, only when we uphold the practice of serving enterprises and the grass roots can we give play to the role of the superstructure, can we promote economic and social development, and can its presence be meaningful. Some people hold that when stressing the practice in which the state organization serves enterprises and the grass roots, the state organization will be unable to perform its organizational and leading functions. This is an incorrect attitude. It is the main characteristic of a bureaucratic organization that the state organization places itself above the grass roots and the masses, and that it takes administration as a means of "instructions obeyed by everyone." This goes contrary to the nature and functions of a socialist state's state organizations. When leading and supervising the economy, the main functions of our state organization is to do a good job in formulating macroeconomic policies, legislating economic laws, applying economic means, coordinating plans, conducting supervision and examination, providing information, and so on. These can be collectively called "services," which is the provision of services from start to finish. The purpose of socialist state administration and management is to serve the development of production, to serve enterprises, to make the state prosperous and powerful, and to make the people rich and happy. Therefore, the state administrative structure must change its guiding ideology and work methods of handling problems and issues from the type of controlling enterprises to that of serving them. If it is said that in the past we excessively

emphasized using authority to instruct and control enterprises, we shall from now on and to a greater extent win the confidence of enterprises through quality of service so as to promote their development.

On the keys to establishing a service-type structure, on the one hand we must separate government administration from enterprise management, streamline the structure, and decentralize the decisionmaking power to enterprises. Therefore, the enterprises will possess the necessary, diversified decisionmaking power for production and operation under the prerequisite of being subordinate to the state plans and administration; and they will really become socialist commodity producers and operators who act on their own and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses. On the other hand, the government departments must free themselves from trifles, really handle major issues and take the overall situation into consideration, and change the structure from a "control-type" to a "service-type."

The major content of a "service-type" structure is: First, policy. Being an administrative commanding system, the government is mainly responsible for making decisions. It must formulate well the macropolicy but leave the specific decisionmaking power to the competent units. Second, guidance. Government is not directly responsible for industrial production, construction, and circulation of commodities. Specific issues within an enterprise should be solved by the enterprise concerned. However, the government must guide the grass roots and enterprises through such means as planned arrangements, summing up and popularizing experiences, transfer of information, legislating economic laws and using economic means. Third, information. An important means of doing well in making decisions, developing the commodity economy, and improving administrative efficiency is to quickly publicize the latest information in such areas as politics, economics, science, technology and the military. It is also an important way through which the government serves enterprises. Fourth, consultation. There should be a consultative organization formed by experts which is responsible for proposing various draft decisions and weighing up gains and losses so that the policymakers can choose from the proposed methods. This will certainly play a promotive role in economic and scientific development, as well as social administration. Fifth, supervision. The important functions of administration which must be reckoned with are the implementation of orders, examination of laws, enforcement of the financial system, as well as monitoring the results of administration and the ideology and work style of administrative personnel. Since it has freed itself from the previous structural pattern of exercising "control," such a service-type structure will inevitably be favorable to improving efficiency and make the people's government become vigorous.

CSO: 4005/957

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON NATURE OF SOCIALIST REFORM

HK160406 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 3

[Article by Fan Ying [5400 5391]: "A Brief Discussion of the Nature of Socialist Reform"]

[Text] Socialist reform is not a sort of violent revolution which replaces a social system with a new social system; instead, it represents the process of the self-improvement and development of the socialist system. So its nature must be socialist and is determined by the nonantagonistic basic contradictions in socialist society.

First, the relations of production and the superstructure in socialist society are basically suited to the development of social productive forces, but they still bear the vestiges of the old society. The existence of these vestiges of the old society has justification and also brings about problems. In general, they do not represent the essence and nature of the old society and are not antagonistic elements against the new social system. The problems can be solved through the self-regulation of the socialist system.

As Marx pointed out, a socialist society emerges from capitalist society, and in the economic, moral, and intellectual respects it is still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges. ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 10) Although the socialist system in our country did not emerge from the womb of capitalist society but from a semifeudal and semicolonial society, it does not bear less vestiges of the old society than other socialist societies which grow from capitalist society. Conversely, the socialist society in our country not only has the vestiges of capitalist society but also the vestiges of feudal society, and in a certain sense the latter is more serious and obvious than the former. The existence of these two sorts of vestiges has a reason and also forms some defects in our socialist system. Socialist society represents a qualitative leap and change in the process of social development on the basis of the old society and the accumulations of the history of human society as a whole. So, there must be some external or even internal ties between a new society and the old society which gives birth to the new one, and the vestiges of the old society are bound to be reflected in the economic, moral, and intellectual respects and will hinder the further development of the social productive forces. However, the elimination of these vestiges does not require the method of one class overthrowing the other class and one social system replacing the other social system, because

they do not represent the essential aspect of the old society and are not major component parts of the new social structure. They are just something unavoidably attached to the new social body of the socialist system, and they cannot play any active role and have lost the capability of resistance. These vestiges of the old society and the problems brought about by them can be gradually overcome through the self-regulatory mechanisms of the socialist system. For example, the longstanding egalitarian malady of "eating from the same big pot" is a demonstration of the mentality of the small-scale agricultural economy, which existed throughout the long feudal period in our country and continued to influence the distribution system in socialist society. If this thing is not overcome it will impede the development of social productive forces. However, the method of overcoming it is to replace it with the socialist principle of distribution according to work. That is the only way to eliminate this vestige of the old society. Reform practice in recent years shows that localities which can properly carry out the principle of distribution according to work have greatly reduced the phenomena of egalitarianism, such as "eating from the same big pot," and have rapidly developed production.

Second, the relations of production and the superstructure in socialist society are basically suited to the development of the social productive forces, but there are still some imperfect links. These imperfect links are not the vestiges of the old society, but arise in the socialist relations of production and the superstructure. The appearance of these imperfect links is unavoidable in the process of development. They do not conflict with the socialist relations of production and superstructure and do not form antagonistic contradictions with the development of the social productive forces. They can be overcome through the self-improvement of the socialist system.

In 1918 Lenin pointed out in his "Letter to American Workers" that the socialist world does not come into being ready-made and does not spring forth like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. Like all new things which conform with the law of historical development, represent the orientation of historical development, and have great vitality and promising future, a socialist society will have to undergo a process of development from imperfection to perfection. In the initial stage of socialist society, in their activities of transforming nature and society, people can only follow some general principles and realize the general orientation, but their ability is limited by the depth of their cognition and the technological conditions and they cannot have a clear idea about how to establish various concrete systems, how to regulate their functions, and how to reform and improve them in the course of practice. Therefore, it is unavoidable that deviations and errors occur and give rise to defects and drawbacks which hinder the development of social productive forces. This is nothing surprising. The fairy tale about Minerva who springs forth from the head of Jupiter is not realistic. Reality shows that people can gradually overcome their blindness in the handling of many matters only after they make unceasing efforts to improve the material conditions for transforming nature and society and to enrich their knowledge so as to realize the leap from the realm of necessity in their cognition to the realm of freedom. Only on the basis of this process can the concrete and imperfect things in socialist society become sound and perfect. Obviously, the problems can never be solved through violent revolution. The imperfect links are not the vestiges of the old society. They are formed in the framework of socialism. They do not give

rise to any antagonistic contradiction. However, this does not negate the fact that they hinder the development of the social productive forces. They may affect the normal operation and efficiency of the entire socialist mechanisms, and prevent the advantages of the socialist system from being brought into full play. Reform practice in recent years shows that the improvement of some links in the relations of production and the superstructure has directly promoted the development of the social productive forces.

Third, the relations of production and the superstructure in socialist society are basically suited to the development of the social productive forces, but there are also some relatively backward and outmoded factors. These things are not left over by the old society, and are not mainly caused by the imperfect links in the socialist system. They are backward and outmoded in contrast with the socialist relations of production and the superstructure as a whole. However, these nonantagonistic factors can completely be settled through the self-renewal of the socialist system.

In his essay "Issues of the Soviet Socialist Economy," Stalin said: "The new relations of production cannot be always new,... when they begin to become old, they will contradict the further development of the productive forces." "This characteristic of development is a main element of the materialist dialectics of Marxism." ("Selected Works of Stalin," Vol 2, pp 585-586) Indeed, once the socialist relations of production and the superstructure are established, they will develop independently and gradually show some of their relatively backward factors by comparison with the development of the productive forces which are more active and more revolutionary. There certainly is a contradiction between the relatively backward factors and the further development of the productive forces. Of course, Stalin only pointed out that the new relations of production and superstructure "begin" to become old, and he did not mean that the socialist relations of production and superstructure have already become old and have basically or completely become old and must be thoroughly overthrown. However, we should not deny that the socialist relations of production and superstructure include factors that begin to become old. In the past there was a longstanding viewpoint, which held that the socialist system itself would never give rise to any outmoded factors. This viewpoint is not correct. With the in-depth development of the socialist revolution and construction, the vestiges of the old society will gradually be eliminated and all links of the socialist system will be gradually improved and perfected. This is beyond question. However, the outmoded factors of the socialist system will exist for a long time. After the old backward factors are overcome, new backward factors will appear as the productive forces continue to develop to a new level. Stalin also criticized the viewpoint that the socialist relations of production "are completely suited to" the character of the productive forces. So, recognizing that relatively backward factors exist in the socialist system is not heresy at all. Instead, this conforms with the doctrine of Marxism. Of course, the purpose of admitting the existence of the relatively backward factors is to overcome them by means of socialist reform, and it is not difficult to accomplish this reform. The facts of reform in recent years have shown that noticing the relatively backward and outmoded factors in the socialist system and adopting proper measures to overcome them will greatly promote the development of the productive forces.

To sum up, we may find three special aspects of the nonantagonistic basic contradictions in socialist society. They are the "old vestiges," the "new defects," and the "backward and outmoded factors." They are interactive and are not antagonistic against the socialist system. This determines the socialist nature of socialist reform. Understanding and realizing this fundamental nature of socialist reform is of great immediate significance in the overall economic structural reforms in the cities.

CSO: 4005/957

PRC STATE COUNCIL ADVISOR DIES IN BEIJING AT 85

HK140756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 85 p 4

[Text] Mr Zhou Yingcong, counselor to the State Council, died of illness in Beijing at the age of 85. A memorial meeting was held at the Babao Shan Revolutionary Cemetery on the morning of 9 May.

Mr Zhou Yingcong was a native of Minhou County, Fujian. He was a 1919 graduate of the Yantai Navy Academy. He held such important posts as chief of staff of the practice fleet under the KMT Second Naval Force, commander-in-chief of the Shanghai Anvy Headquarters, first secretary of the military staff and concurrent representative of the navy to the UN Security Council, major general and chief of the Fifth Bureau of the KMT Navy, and director of the Shanghai office of the navy headquarters. On the eve of the PLA's drive south, Mr Zhou Yingcong, with no regard for his personal safety, contributed to organizing uprisings of the KMT Navy under the leadership of the CPC, including engineering the uprising on the battleship "Chongqing." Since the founding of the PRC, he had successively been a professor at Jiaotong University, Shanghai and at the Dalian Maritime Institute, a counselor to the Ministry of Communications, senior engineer, and director of the board of the China Navigation Academic Society. He devoted his life to training qualified people specialized in navigation and in developing navigation undertakings. He was upright, honest, and strict with himself all his life.

Attending the memorial meeting and paying last respects to the remains were responsible comrades of departments concerned, including Xia Yan, Feng Wenbin, Qian Yongchang, Peng Deqing, and Li Gui.

Comrades Deng Yingchao, Wang Shoudao, Ye Fei, Zhang Aiping, Deng Zhaoxiang, and Zeng Sheng sent wreaths. The United Front Department under the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Communications, the PLA Navy and the Councillors Office under the State Council also sent wreaths.

CSO: 4005/953

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HU QIAOMU GREETSS SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' LEAGUE--A meeting to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the Chinese Social Scientists' League was held in Shanghai on 20 May. Attending the meeting were 17 veteran league members; 15 representatives from provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional social scientists' leagues; and over 10,000 members of the societies under the Shanghai Municipal Social Scientists' League. Xia Zhengnong, honorary president of the municipal social scientists' league, presided over the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Shanghai Municipal Social Scientists' League; Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee; Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee; (Zeng Tiehong), director of the Organization Department of the municipal party committee; and (Pan Meiming), deputy director of the propaganda department of the municipal party committee. Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Xu Dixin, a well-known economist, sent congratulatory messages to the meeting. Luo Zhufeng, chairman of the municipal Social Scientists' League, delivered a report at the meeting, in which he reviewed and summed up the fighting course and historical experience of the Chinese Social Scientists' League. Hu Lijiao extended congratulations to the meeting on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 May 85 OW]

INSCRIPTION FOR SHIPYARD--Writing inscriptions for the Jiangnan Shipyard in commemoration of its 120th founding anniversary were Nie Rongzhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission; Liu Huaqing, commander of the Chinese PLA Navy; Chai Shufan, chairman of the China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation; and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai Municipality. In their inscriptions, they all encouraged the Jiangnan Shipyard to bring about a new situation in shipbuilding industry. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 20 May 85 OW]

ACADEMIC SEMINAR ON CAI HESEN--An academic seminar on the thought of Comrade Cai Hesen ended yesterday. Following heated discussions, the 60 delegates attending the seminar have made progress in the depth and breadth of the research on Cai Hesen. They said that as a result of the October Revolution and the May 4 Movement, Comrade Cai Hesen swiftly took a revolutionary road. He was the first person within our party to propagate Lenin's theory on party building, and was one of the founders of the CPC. He was the first person to

put forth the slogan of "Down With Imperialism" in newspapers and was among those who advocated the dual tasks of the proletariat in a democratic revolution. He raised the idea of using violence against violence. Together with Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and others, he supported the idea of resolutely fighting Chen Duxiu's rightist opportunism. He attached importance to the study of party history and put forth the idea of carrying out party rectification ideologically, organizationally, and in style in connection with the lesson drawn from the great revolution. His ideology and theories were abundant and have enriched our party's treasure house. Comrades attending the seminar held that through this meeting they have inspired each other to promote further development of the research on the thought of Comrade Cai Hesen and on CPC history. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 May 85 HK]

CHEN YUN INSCRIBES NAME OF LIBRARY--A cornerstone laying ceremony for the projected "Zhang Yuanji Library" was held in Haiyan, Zhejiang, yesterday afternoon. Comrade Chen Yun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, had inscribed the name of the library. Leaders of the party and government organizations of Haiyan County and representatives of departments concerned from Zhejiang Province and Jiaxing City were present. Also present were Lin Erwei, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial Press, Ltd; Gu Tinglong, director of the Shanghai Municipal Library; Prof Chen Congzhou at Tongji University; Zhu Nianzu, representative of the Hong Kong Yongan Group stationed in Shanghai; and Hang Yuan, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Writers' Association. [By Chen Youyuan] [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 3 OW]

ARTISTS CONGRESS GREETED--The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Artists Association closed in Jinan, Shandong, on 11 May. Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Keqing, Zhou Yang, and others separately sent congratulatory cables and letters to the congress. The congress elected Wu Zuoren as chairman of the association. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

SICHUAN MONUMENT INSCRIPTION--Chengdu, 15 May (XINHUA)--It was a bitter winter when I reached Shimian County to gather material. The highways at the summit of the Tuowu Mountain were covered with ice. Although the roads between Mianing and Shimian in Sichuan Province are all asphalted, it still took me 2 days to reach Shimian by car. [passage omitted] Anshunchang is situated to the west of Shimian Town. On the night of 24 May 1935, the First Regiment of the First Division of the First Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, led by Commander Yang Dezhi, defeated two companies of defenders, and occupied Anshunchang, after a fierce fight which lasted less than half an hour. The next morning, led by 17 warriors, the regiment again destroyed the enemy's pillboxes on the northern bank of the Da Du He, and occupied the ferry. The First Division of the Red Army thereby gained a victory in fighting its way across the Da Du He. Anshunchang is now the seat of the Anshun Township government. The command center and blockhouses built by the Red Army in those days are still in good shape. Shimian County built a monument here in 1983 to mark the Red Army's victory at Da Du He. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription on the monument, which reads: "Monument Marking the Chinese

Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's Victory at Da Du He." The front of the grey granite monument recaptures the 17 warriors' fierce fight in the forced crossing of the Da Du He. [By He Canyon] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

CIVIL AFFAIRS NATIONAL MEETING--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The first national discussion meeting on civil affairs theories closed in Beijing today. Some 150 civil affairs workers of various central departments and various localities, scholars, experts, and professors of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and some colleges in China attended the meeting. They comprehensively exchanged views on and thoroughly explored such questions as social protection, social welfare, and reform of civil affairs work. Cui Naifu, minister of Civil Affairs, delivered a report on civil affairs economy [min zheng jing ji, 3046 2398 4842 3444] and questions concerning the introduction of civil affairs economics [min zheng jing ji xue, 3046 2398 4842 3444 1331]. The 7-day meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. [By Zhou Lixian] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

NEW PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION LEADERS--Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--The first session of the Council of the Fourth Congress of the China Photographers' Association elected a new leading organ today. Shi Shaohua was elected chairman of the association, and Chen Fuli, Chen Changqian, Huang Xiang, Wu Yinxian, Chen Bo, Gao Fan, Xu Xiaobing, and Yuan Yiping vice chairmen. The fourth congress of the association closed on 12 May. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 14 May 85 OW]

FILM CRITIQUE AWARD WINNERS--Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--Amidst happy music, a group of ordinary workers, peasants, soldiers, students, cadres, and journalists proudly walked up the rostrum to receive awards given by the awards committee of the First National Youth Film Critique Competition. The award ceremony was held this morning at the CPPCC auditorium. Also present to congratulate the winners were leading comrades from the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the Chinese Film Artists' Association, and other departments concerned. [passage omitted] In his congratulatory letter to the award ceremony, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said: "The launching of film review activities among young people is a good means for increasing knowledge and developing the intellect and the ability to appreciate arts and beauty, as well as for raising socialist consciousness and helping the advancement of the film industry. Its continuation will certainly be very beneficial. I hope that more young people will take part in this kind of creative activity." Xia Yen, chairman of the Chinese Film Artists' Association, also telephoned to extend his greetings to the young winners. He hoped that the professional film reviewers would learn from them and do a good job in the field of film theory. [passage omitted] [By Li Derun] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

PRC TO IMPORT MORE FOREIGN PERIODICALS--Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The China Publications Import and Export Corporation will expand subscription to newspapers and magazines published in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign countries. The corporation, the sole import agent for books and periodicals, has also lifted the restrictions on the numbers of copies of each periodical subscribed to, the journal, "ECONOMIC INFORMATION" reports today. The new move has been taken in line with China's open policy, the paper says, with a view to speeding up collection and circulation of information. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 13 May 85 OW]

CONFUCIUS FAMILY GENEALOGY BOOK--Changsha, May 17 (XINHUA)--Kong Lingshu, a peasant living in Hunan Province, has presented a book on the genealogy of the Confucius family to the State, according to an announcement here today by the Provincial Archeological Bureau. Kong, 68, inherited the book from his father who moved from Qufu, Shandong Province, the native place of Confucius, to Hunan in 1911. Kong is the family name in Chinese of Confucius. The bureau has ascertained that the book is a valid copy of the genealogy of the family. The book has been a possession of the family of Kong Lingshu for the past 74 years. He is a member of the 76th generation of the Confucius family. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL LEVEL UPGRADED--Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA)--China has now 8,677 schools to upgrade its functionaries, according to a "GUANGMING DAILY" report today. The paper said that most of these schools were revived or set up in recent years. The restructuring of China's economy calls for large numbers of well educated managers, factory directors, administrators and political workers. Cadres are also attending classes at 1,854 institutions of higher learning. A total of 1.45 million people were trained last year alone, the paper said. One million three hundred and eighty thousand functionaries are attending TV, sparetime and correspondence universities. Another two million attended one-month-long political and vocational training classes in the last two years, the paper said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 19 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/236

## NECESSITY OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

### Education Seminar Summary

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 1

/Text/ How can the pace of educational reform be accelerated in order to better meet the demands of the four modernizations? The editorial department of this paper held a seminar the other day and invited people in the field of education to attend and offer their views on this issue of major significance. Participants pointed out the deficiencies and analyzed the weaknesses of the present educational system and offered many valuable suggestions concerning how to form a socialist system of education that is uniquely Chinese.

Participating comrades affirmed the achievement in the field of education since the founding of the nation and pointed out that as economic reform and construction continue to take place, the present system of education is becoming increasingly inadequate and measures must be taken to accelerate its reform.

We Must Restructure the System of Education and Actively Develop Vocational Secondary Education and Vocational Technical Education

Citing one example after another, many comrades pointed out that the structure of the educational system and the distribution of talent in China are inconsistent with its economic development. Vertically speaking, the ratios of universities, vocational colleges, vocational secondary schools, technical schools, and vocational schools are disproportionate and vocational secondary and vocational technical education is so inadequate that there is a serious shortage of mid-level technicians and skilled workers. Horizontally speaking, many specialized subjects simply are not being offered. Assistant director of the Shanghai County Bureau of Education, Shi Qichuan, pointed out that as rural production of commodities continues to expand, we need a large number of laborers that have received vocational technical education; therefore, we must form in rural villages a new system of education which encompasses both general courses and vocational education. President of the Harbour School, Wang Hong, and Wang Yu of the Municipal Bureau of Education's General Course Education Section urged that stronger

leadership and more unified planning be made available to vocational secondary schools and vocational classes. They suggested that policies concerning the wages and deployment of graduates of vocational schools be devised and urged enterprises to work together with schools in order to form an educational system that encompasses a variety of administrative levels, norms, and formats.

#### Reduce Instructional Planning and Expand Directional Planning in Order to Produce a Large Number of the Talent Urgently Needed by the Four Modernizations

Educational consultant to the municipal government, Shu Wen, said that while having been devised by the authority, recruitment plan in the past did not comply with the needs of society and was unscientific; as a result, every year between 20 and 30 percent of vocational school graduates were assigned jobs that did not suit their training or for which they were overqualified. Assistant dean of the Shanghai Academy of Finance and Economics, Ye Xiaoli, and president of the School of Light Industry, Yang Shijin, pointed out that the reason that for a long period of time education in finance and economics and light industry has been overlooked and the demand for talent cannot be met is because no planning that complies with the need of society has ever been made. They suggested that directional planning be expanded and that the potential of schools be developed through contract and directional training programs in order to redress the unreasonable phenomenon whereby there is simultaneously a shortage of people talented in particular specialized subjects and a surplus of people talented in other subjects.

#### We Should Reform the System of Management Instituted in Schools, Give Them More Autonomy, Make Them More Involved and Become Relatively Independent Educational Entities

Acting Dean of Shanghai University's College of Liberal Arts, Wong Shirong, pointed out that we should do away with the practice of "eating out of the huge pot" on two levels in schools the way we have in enterprises. We should also endow schools with more authority in dealing with personnel and financial affairs and those concerning capital construction. We should do away with the "lifelong status" of key-point universities and promote competition among schools. Also, we should abolish the practice of having schools "take care of everything concerning students."

Only by endowing schools with greater power and exerting pressure on students can we produce top-quality talent. President of the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Wong Shilie, said that we should also make the basic unit of schools--various branches of learning--more involved by giving it more power. Assistant chief of the Municipal Bureau of Education's section on vocational secondary education, Zhai Yaozhang, also pointed

out that we must do away with the system of ownership by departments and establish communication channels between schools and various sectors in our society in order to develop fully the potential of vocational secondary schools for the nurturing of mid-level talent.

We Should Change the Traditional Mode of Education and Create a New One That Complies with Reality and Encompasses a Variety of Formats

Honorary President of the East China Normal University, Liu Fonian, said that normal universities should change the old educational mode, actively engage in scientific research, train graduate students and shoulder the responsibility of producing competent teachers. Vice President of Fudan University, Zou Jianqiu, said that ordinary colleges should also transcend the traditional educational approach of stressing only math, science, chemistry, literature, history, and philosophy by assuming a new mode that includes the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, scientific technology and the science of management in order to elevate the role of ordinary universities in the national economy.

We Should Raise the Social Standing of Labor Education and Form an Independent System of Labor Education

Consultant to the Second Industrial College of Shanghai, Min Shufen, said that institutions of higher learning for staff members and workers are expected to produce 130,000 graduates for the city by 1990; however, even to this day they are discriminated against in scientific research and academic exchange programs. This factor can adversely affect the development of higher education for staff members and workers and must be redressed. Director of the Municipal Council on Education for Workers and Peasants, Xu Ruilin, suggested that labor education be included in the planning for the development of national and local economies and social progress and that a guideline of labor education be devised in order to assure the healthy development of labor education.

Assistant director of the Luwan District's Bureau of Education, Li Zude, director of the Tianjin High School, Wu Yue, and the Shanghai Industrial College's student Gao Jie all spoke at the Seminar.

The Seminar was chaired by the paper's editor-in-chief, Ma Da. This paper plans to carry in installments the content of the Seminar.

#### Education Planning System

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Shu Wen /5289 2429/: "Reform the System of Planning in Education"/

/Text/ The present system of education has many deficiencies. We must first improve our system of planning; otherwise, it would be difficult

to reform other aspects of the educational system. Take the recruitment plan for institutions of higher learning, the number of students admitted is decided principally on the basis of the number of instructors available and the conditions of school buildings and rarely on the basis of the needs of the four modernizations. Despite the fact that planning departments project and announce the number of talents needed every year, their projection is limited to the needs of high-level organizations, enterprises, and state-run enterprises. The number of talents needed by small-size cities, towns and townships, and collective enterprises is not taken into consideration; as a result, these locales have for a long period of time been in desperate need of college graduates. Moreover, the State Planning Council has absolute, but unscientific, control over recruitment and deployment plans, which fail to "meet" the "demand." Various provinces and cities do not have the authority to alter these plans according to realistic needs; therefore, every year between 20 and 30 percent of the college graduates are assigned to jobs that do not allow them to apply what they have learned in school or jobs for which they are overqualified, and even those students with specialized skills are unable to transfer to more suitable jobs. As can be expected, this kind of system of planning cannot meet the manifold demands of urban and rural economy for talent.

The first step is to have planning and educational departments to do talent estimates on the basis of the national economy and social development in order to end the long-standing phenomenon whereby there is only economic planning and no talent projection. We must work hard to make planning in education more flexible. Even the most detailed plan cannot reflect the demand of the hundreds of thousands of agencies and the hundreds of millions of peasants for people talented in a variety of specialized subjects. This problem has to be approached in the same way as economic reform--decreasing instructional, and increasing directional planning. Instructional planning should apply only to the assignment of people working for state organs and enterprises. Directional planning should apply to the contract training and nurturing of the talent needed by industrial and mining enterprises, collective organizations, and specialty households so that "supply" can be determined by "demand." Shanghai has been engaging in this kind of contract-training and nurturing (principally through contracts between various counties and colleges) and has achieved positive results. This approach has led to the forming of a number of much-needed specialized subjects such as secretarial skills, accounting, and political science, and geared "supply" toward "demand." Contract training is also a good way to raise funds to run schools. This kind of reform in the system of planning will give universities greater autonomy; as a result, they will become more active and involved, which is an important objective of educational reform.

## Vocational Schools

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Wu Yue /0702 6390/: "Actively Assist the Development of Vocational Education"

/Text/ Vocational education has played a role in increasing enterprise production and is something that we should develop actively. In developing vocational education, we have learned that the endorsement and support of our leaders and employment agencies are essential to our effort.

At present, the leaders of many departments tend to play down the importance of vocational education and treat it as informal and continuing education. Certain regions and counties are unwilling to transform qualified high schools into vocational schools and some high school principals are unwilling to offer vocational classes because they fear that the quality of education will be adversely affected and it would be difficult to find teachers. We must now redefine the term "high-quality education." Vocational schools have produced a large number of basic and mid-level technicians, who are equally important to the four modernizations as college graduates.

Vocational classes cannot be expected to last long if they depended solely upon individual schools without the support of employment agencies. Some vocational high school classes may offer seven or eight specialized subjects, but none of which are well planned. Some high schools are forced to decide for themselves which specialized subjects to offer and how to find employment for students every year--both of which are difficult tasks. The success of the vocational classes offered by the Tianjin High School can be attributed to the support of the First Municipal Bureau of Commerce. During the past few years, the First Municipal Bureau of Commerce had allocated more than 100,000 yuan to the school for the development of its vocational classes. Only recently, the Bureau loaned the school more than 200,000 yuan to open up a store for vocational class students to learn managerial skills. With the assistance of the First Bureau of Commerce and other agencies, the Tianjin High School has also produced six instructors of specialized subjects, who can enhance the students' level of vocational skill.

## Vocational Secondary Education

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Assistant Chief of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Education's Vocational Secondary Education, Zhai Guizhang /5049 6016 4545/: "Deficiencies in Allowing Governmental Agencies Run Vocational Secondary Schools"

/Text/ China's present system of vocational secondary education has been deeply influenced by an economic system that was ill-coordinated. Judging from the city's experiences in running vocational secondary schools over the past 30 years, there are many deficiencies in allowing governmental agencies become involved:

(1) It is disadvantageous to the reasonable distribution of schools and the forming of specialized subjects of study. Of the 95 vocational secondary schools in Shanghai, engineering and medical schools each account for one third, and yet schools of agriculture and forestry only account for 3.2 percent of the total. This is evidently a terribly unreasonable distribution. The schools have offered to form courses in specialized subjects such as ship-building, hot-working, the food industry, disposal of the three wastes, tourism, and secretarial skills. The fact that vocational schools are run by governmental agencies has made it difficult to restructure this distribution.

(2) It is disadvantageous to the task of assigning graduates. Since vocational schools are run by governmental agencies, their graduates are all assigned to work there after they graduate. This inevitably leads to the concentration of talent to a "saturation" point. Under the present system, those agencies that experience a saturation of talent would rather assign graduates to work as workers than to dispatch them to other agencies; as a result, those agencies that do not run vocational schools are chronically in need of vocational talent.

(3) It is disadvantageous to the task of managing schools scientifically. Despite this system of governmental supervision over vocational schools, various supervisory agencies are usually too involved in their own operation to devote much energy to running schools. Moreover, leaders of schools are often required to go to these agencies to attend meetings that are totally irrelevant to their work and are therefore unable to spend all their time handling academic affairs.

(4) It is disadvantageous to the effort of acquiring good academic results in running schools. Case in point, the average enrollment of Shanghai's municipal vocational secondary schools is only 330 students. This means that the schools are spending increasingly more money on instructors and teaching facilities to educate students.

(5) It is disadvantageous to the reasonable mobility of talent. Since agencies instruct schools to offer courses only in specialized subjects that meet their particular needs, students can work only in these agencies after they graduate. If they sought to work elsewhere, they would have to learn new things; as a result, it is difficult for them to achieve mobility.

The above mentioned deficiencies cannot be resolved thoroughly without major reform measures. We suggest that various provinces and cities form departments and bureaus of vocational education, which oversee in

a uniform way vocational secondary, technical, and vocational schools. This measure will fundamentally reform the system of having governmental agencies run vocational schools and is helpful to overall planning and the development of vocational secondary education.

### Vocational Higher Education

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Yang Shijin /2799 0013 4897/: "Develop Vocational Higher Education Through a Variety of Channels"

/Text/ The development of vocational higher education is an important aspect of the reform of higher education as it helps meet the society's demand for vocational talent of various levels. Vocational schools can produce talent in a short period of time and with only a limited amount of investment; their graduates are competent because they have received practical training suitable to their jobs. Vocational schools are particularly effective in meeting small and medium-size enterprises' demands for engineering and technical talent.

The fact that China's vocational education has witnessed slow progress can be attributed to a number of reasons. The first reason is that insufficient funding and inadequate supply of school buildings have prevented us from purchasing desperately needed lab equipment; as a result, the number of students recruited has been far less than society's demand for vocational talent. The second reason is that the quality of the students recruited cannot be guaranteed. Vocational schools are always the last choices for entering students and this is why people tend to look down on students in vocational schools. Moreover, despite the fact that vocational school teachers shoulder a heavy workload, their pay is meager; this attributes to their lack of initiative. The system of ownership by departments instituted in vocational colleges has also interfered with the development of vocational higher education.

In order to accelerate the development of vocational education, the state must endow vocational schools with greater autonomy, including power to make decisions over personnel matters, financial affairs, and administrative proceedings so that vocational schools can become relatively independent educational entities that benefit society by taking initiative in producing a large number of talent in a short period of time. The state should give generous financial support to vocational education. It should also try to assure that work to recruit vocational students is treated equally as that to recruit university students.

In meeting the demand of society, vocational schools should make their approach unique. Our school has added courses in a number of much needed specialized subjects at the same time as it engages in reform,

consolidation, and improving existing courses in specialized subjects. For example, the Department of Fine Arts has begun offering courses in packaging design, the Department of Foodstuffs is offering courses in the food industry, and the Department of Chemical Engineering has added courses in electroplating. These specialized subjects will produce for our society the much needed talent in light industries. We should also stress the nurturing of vocational school teachers in order to assure the quality of vocational education.

We should develop vocational education through a variety of channels in order to produce more talent. Vocational schools should further develop their potential, recruit more non-resident students, form evening classes, and work together with factories and scientific research organizations in order to manage the schools in an "intelligent" way. We should encourage universities to offer vocational classes. In the 1950's, universities such as Qinghua, Beijing, and Nankai offered vocational classes, which produced a large number of technicians for various sectors. Many of the universities whose programs are principally undergraduate programs may devote more energy to vocational education.

#### Shanghai University's Reforms

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Acting Dean of Shanghai University's College of Liberal Arts, Weng Shirong /5040 0013 2837/: "Eliminate the Practice of 'Eating Out of One Giant Pot'"/

/Text/ The key to reforming higher education lies in eliminating the practice of eating out of two "giant pots." One of these is the "giant pot" provided by the state and feeding the schools; the other is the "giant pot" provided by schools and feeding their teachers, students, and staff members. We should endow schools with greater autonomy so that they can become relatively independent entities that have the right to run their own affairs, handle personnel matters, and assign students jobs after graduation. We should promote competition among schools and abolish the system of "tenure for life" of key-point universities in order to make our higher education more responsive and produce more high-quality talent for the four modernizations.

We should change the practice of having the state take care of everything concerning college students. We must make society recognize the fact that university education costs money. Investments in developing the human intellect should be paid for by the state, employment agencies, and parents.

There are many deficiencies in the practice of having the state assign jobs to college graduates. This practice has led schools to be indifferent to societal needs and the feedback they get from employment agencies; as a result, the nurturing of talent has become out of line with supply and

demand. This practice, which guarantees employment, also discourages students from studying hard; moreover, employment agencies are unable to hire the competent because they have no say in these matters.

During the past year, the Shanghai University has instituted a series of reform measures. Beginning with the entering class of 1983, students will be recommended for employment opportunities on the basis of their performances and the needs of employment agencies and there will be "no more guaranteed employment" and will have instead "contract-training, recommendation of the most capable, and hiring of the most competent." Those who graduate with honors will be able to, with a certain limit, choose where to work; those who drop out before obtaining a degree will be recommended for positions of lower ranks. These measures have made students who are not used to working hard nervous. We have also saved money and achieved good results by having students commute instead of living on campus at the expense of the university. The Shanghai University has more than 40,000 square meters of school buildings and has recruited over 3,000 undergraduates and more than 1,000 night students and trainees; the area of school buildings per student is 4 times that of other universities. We have also implemented on a trial basis the credit system, which breaks away from the tradition of unified academic system and grouping of students into classes. The credit system allows students who have completed all the required courses to graduate ahead of schedule. Also, those students with good grades or who are capable of self-studying may be allowed to skip certain courses. These measures can help us produce talent in a short period of time and nurture "top" students.

#### Finance Student Recruitment

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Assistant Dean of the Shanghai Academy of Finance and Economics, Ye Xiaoli /2814 1321 3810/: "Recruit More Talent in Finance and Economics"

/Text/ In nurturing of people talented in financial and economic management is becoming increasingly important as the four modernizations continue to develop. According to data collected through a talent survey conducted in Shanghai over the past few years, of the 26,630 industrial management cadres in the city, only 8.2 percent have completed college education or graduate studies, 8.1 percent have vocational school training, 19 percent finished high school, and 55.2 percent never received junior high school education; of the 51,097 accounting personnel, only 4.3 percent have completed college education or graduate studies, 8.8 percent have vocational school training, and 41.9 percent never received junior high school education; of the 14,412 statisticians, only 6 percent never received junior high school education. The above statistics illustrate that the professional and cultural levels of our financial and economic management personnel are relatively inadequate and cannot meet the demand of economic development. The

inconsistencies between demand and supply is also obvious. By 1990, Shanghai's industries and enterprises will need 26,000 college graduates and 57,100 vocational school graduates to work as managerial personnel (personnel in accounting, statistics, and technical equipment not included); however, existing academies of finance and economics in Shanghai are expected to produce only one-ninth of the needed talent.

This phenomenon can be attributed principally to the fact that education in finance and economics has for a long period of time been overlooked and that the ratios of specialized subjects are disproportionate. At present, only 6 percent of college students are finance and economics majors. We have to actively develop education in finance and economic in institutions of higher learning and restructure the ratios of various specialized subjects in order to redress the situation. Academies of finance and economics should fully develop their potential and train talent of various levels according to their respective conditions--some may devote to training graduate and undergraduate students while others to training vocational students. Moreover, we should enhance the quality of students by doing away with the practice of making schools of finance and economics the third choices for entering students. We should also try to recruit students who are talented in foreign languages and science and engineering because modern financial and economic management requires knowledge in foreign languages and math.

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EAST REGION

# ACCELERATE EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 1

/Commentary: "Hasten the Pace of Educational Reform"/

/Text/ An economic reform continues to progress and economic construction continues to develop in China, educational reform has become a task which brooks no delay. There is now in urban and rural areas an unprecedented surge in the demand for knowledge, technology, and talent. This surge necessitates educational reform on the one hand and serves as its driving force on the other. Only overall reform can enable the system of education to meet the demands of an expanding economy and produce a large number of talents for the four modernizations.

How should we administer educational reform? We must first of all understand the weaknesses of our present system of education. Just as physicians must understand the problems plaguing their patients, we must confront the problems with our educational system honestly and realistically in order to devise appropriate reform measures.

It should be pointed out that since the founding of the nation we have achieved impressive results and accumulated positive experiences in education. However, macrostructurally speaking, our system of education remains what it has always been and cannot meet the demands of the four modernizations and the "three directions"; it is marked by a series of flaws and lacks vigor and vitality. In terms of planning, our educational system is highly centralized, divorced from reality, and fails to reflect that the national economy and social development needs talents of all kinds. In terms of the structure of our system of education, both the vertical and horizontal ratios of colleges, secondary schools and vocational schools are disproportionately as a result, the state cannot get enough of the urgently-needed talent while many people who are talented cannot apply their learning. Since vocational and vocational technical secondary education is particularly inadequate, the availability and quality of mid-level technical personnel and skilled workers falls far short of the demand of economic development and poses a serious problem to China's socialist construction. In terms of the system of management instituted in institutions of higher learning, we are confronted with two problems. On the one hand,

the system of ownership by departments has prevented schools from fully developing their potential because it leads to a division of responsibility and overlapping in courses in specialized subjects; on the other hand, concerned departments of the party Central Committee tend to be too inflexible in their running of institutions of higher learning that schools are deprived of the power that is rightfully theirs. These factors have given rise to the phenomenon whereby "problems concerning macrostructure are dealt with in a highly rigid manner." So far as instructors are concerned, due to the fact that normal education has been overlooked and is unreasonably structured, there is a shortage of technical instructors and the percentage of incompetent high school and elementary school teachers continues to increase. Moreover, because of the heavy workload and flaws in policies, those instructors that are competent are inclined to pursue activities other than teaching. The curricula, textbooks, teaching methods, and exam system employed are outmoded, obsolete, inflexible, and divorced from reality. The "pressure method" and "cramming method" used in teaching every single subject and the pursuit of having a large proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade obstruct the moral, intellectual, and physical development of students. If we do not redress these deficiencies soon, we would not be able to produce top-quality talent in time for the economic construction and the four modernizations.

As educational reform is a prerequisite for China's economic development, we must form the correct guiding ideology of education by studying how education can meet the demands of economic construction. For a long period of time, there has been only one mode and one approach to education--completing full-time primary and secondary education for the purpose of entering college. This has created a phenomenon that has been described by some comrades as "tens of thousands of people attempting to cross a single-plank bridge." Beginning in primary school, our students compete with one another in numerous exams with the ultimate goal of crossing this "single-plank bridge"; those who fail must swim back to shore and try again. How can we reform the educational system thoroughly if we do not deal with the problem concerning guiding ideology extensively and foster the concept that education should serve economic construction? We must be more open-minded and further broaden our field of vision. We must actively formulate methods to produce talent in order to meet the manifold needs of the national economy and establish a socialist educational system that is uniquely Chinese.

Educational reform is a mission with strategic significance in the party Central Committee's effort to reform the economic system. Leading departments of various levels, the masses of people in the field of education, and every comrade who cares about the four modernizations should pay extra attention to education, work with one another, make progress, and accelerate the pace of reform in order to achieve great results in education.

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REFORM IN COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 4

/Article by He Shunhua /0149 7311 5478/ and Zhang Guangqi /1728 0342 0967/:  
"Reform the College Entrance Exam by Doing Away with the Traditional Rules"

/Text/ Shanghai's request to conduct entrance exams independently has aroused the concern of people in all sectors of our society. We would like to offer our humble views on this issue and solicit opinions from the public.

Independent entrance exams should be distinguished from the standard exam in form and content. In more concrete terms, it must gear toward the realities of our city and secondary education. It should select outstanding students in a more extensive and correct way in order to redress the phenomenon of "having one's whole life determined by a single exam." It should aim at enhancing the quality of college and high school students, promoting the reform of secondary education, and eliminating the tendency to stress only certain subjects, a large proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, and the tendency to center everything around the college entrance exam. Only the guidance of a well-planned ideology can lead the system of college entrance exam to break away from conventional rules. This is an issue of major significance which concerns the quality of higher and secondary education in Shanghai.

In terms of the content of college entrance exam, we should stress "both the humanities and sciences." We should initiate abolition of the practice of holding separate exams on subjects in the humanities and the sciences and end the phenomenon whereby "prospective liberal arts majors do not take exams in science and engineering and prospective engineering majors do not take exams in history and geography." This phenomenon must end soon because our students must be well-schooled in a variety of subjects in order to keep up with the development of scientific technology. For example, some of the scientifically advanced countries are presently developing fifth or sixth generation computers, the process of which involves not only scientific technology but also social sciences including subjects such as literature, linguistics, philosophy, logic, and psychology. In order to meet the challenge of this new trend, we should see to it that the ideology and learning

process of our students progress is an even more balanced, focused, and sophisticated manner. Judging from the trend, college students in the future, regardless of their majors, should learn communication theory, information theory, cybernetics, computer science, and economics and management. Why is it that our college students are generally weak in ability, inadequate and limited in knowledge, and ill-schooled in Chinese and unproficient in foreign languages? Why is it that many of the renowned colleges in China produce but few top-quality talent even though they recruit only the best high school graduates? These problems can all be attributed to the fact that senior high schools place emphasis on only certain subjects. According to the results of a sample exam given to college students in our city, the combined score of students in key-point colleges in the three political theory courses is lower than that of students in ordinary colleges, the average score of the foreign language exam is only 50, there was not a single essay that was not mediocre, and thirty-two out of thirty-four students in a certain college could not write from memory a Tang poem. These problems indicate that our college students tend to either "stress sciences and engineering and ignore liberal arts" or "devote themselves to liberal arts and pay no attention to sciences and engineering;" as a result, "those who look down upon liberal arts want to become science and engineering majors and those who do not do well in math and sciences want to become liberal arts majors." This is highly incompatible with the development of scientific technology and the effort to nurture, on a large scale, people who are aggressive, imaginative, and multi-talented.

Moreover, senior high schools should nurture students who are broad and solid in knowledge in order to prepare them for higher education. The period between ages 15 and 18 is an important one during which young adults rationalize and synthesize knowledge and become adults. The practice of "stressing both liberal arts and sciences in junior high, separating them in senior high, and bringing the two together in college" is inconsistent with the intellectual development of students and not in keeping with our educational goal. Therefore, it is not only necessary but sensible to test students on subjects in both liberal arts and sciences when Shanghai gives college entrance exams independently.

So far as the form is concerned, we would like to recommend that exams be made independently, and that final exams be given by senior high schools at the end of each semester or school year. We hope that eventually ordinary colleges will take into consideration students' grades on final exams when recruiting them and that key-point universities will test prospective students on two or three additional subjects. These methods are expected to redress the practice of "having one's entire life determined by a single exam," select better students, lessen the burden of students, and avoid testing students on all subjects at the same time.

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EAST REGION

#### DISCUSSION ON MULTI-DIRECTIONAL EDUCATIONAL MODE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 27 Jan 85 p 1

/Article by Zhang Ziqiang /1728 5261 1730/: "The Proposal by Three Graduate Students to Form a Multi-directional Educational Mode on the Basis of the Principles of Education and Economics Attracts the Attention of Concerned Departments"

/Text/ Graduate students of the East China Normal College, Zhang Shiye, Ding Gang, and Chen Biao have participated enthusiastically in the discussion on educational reform and believe that the major weakness with the current system of education is its unitary administrative mode. They suggest that a highly efficient and multi-directional system of higher education be formed on the basis of the principles of education and economics. They proposed this idea in a paper, which has attracted the attention of concerned departments.

These three graduate students study Comparative Education, Classics, and Modern Chinese History respectively. In a paper entitled the "Direction of China's Higher Education," they point out the fact that institutions of higher learning offer education and conduct teaching using administrative methods has led to an inconsistency between the production and utilization of talent. It involves a lengthy process for educational institutions to produce the talent demanded by employment agencies. The process usually involves basic-level agencies, companies, bureaus, cities, provinces, concerned departments on the central level, and the State Planning Council. The State Planning Council in turn instructs institutions of higher learning as to what to do. This roundabout way consists of numerous links, consumes too much time, is slow in getting feedback, and can easily produce much red tape.

The three graduate students believe that we must run our education according to the principles of education and economics by forming a multi-directional mode of higher education. Under this mode, schools will shoulder a variety of teaching and scientific research duties at the same time as they receive instructions from the state and adjust to attain the targets set according to the demand of society. So far as the internal structure is concerned, we may try doing away with the existing administrative system by eliminating the differences between

departments and teaching and research sections and by establishing various divisions to assist college presidents, including secretariat, information brain trust, and other mutually-coordinating divisions. When a school is instructed by the state or society to complete certain tasks, members of the information brain trust propose several applicable measures out of which the school president chooses the most effective one and solicits services from the most competent. The instructor selected by the school president is appointed director of teaching and scientific research programs and signs a contract with the school. This director can recruit needed personnel in or outside the school. According to the nature of the task, teaching and scientific research programs offer courses in specialized subjects, recruit students, and are responsible for teaching the more important courses. These courses that are not as crucial may be offered by other departments or programs so that there is a constant interchange of experience and the rigid undirectional mode can be done away with. An economic accounting system should be set up for each program and department and we should encourage competition among them in order to assure efficiency and high quality performance. These programs may also train for employment agencies talent that is in short supply.

This paper, given at the first thesis report conference for Shanghai's Graduate Students a few days ago, has attracted the attention of leading cadres in the educational departments.

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EAST REGION

## VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Yitang [1728 4135 1016] and Yi Bing [0001 0365]: "Vocational and Technical Education in Suburban Shanghai Witnesses Fast Development"]

[Text] Vocational and technical education in suburban Shanghai witnessed two unprecedented occurrences last year: (1) Because numerous agencies had fought one another for their services, the 30 or more finance and accounting majors of Qingpu County's Third High School were able to choose which agencies to work for upon graduation. (2) A county-run factory decided to become the sole investor of Shanghai County's Qunyi Vocational School after having fought with a city-run factory over graduates of the school's sewing class. These incidents demonstrate that vocational and technical education is becoming increasingly popular in the rural areas.

Since 1982, vocational and technical education in suburban Shanghai has been progressing at an accelerated pace and the number of students recruited doubled every year. In 1984, more than 7,100 students were recruited. Over the past few years, more than 5,000 people have graduated from vocational and technical schools and found jobs.

The following factors are responsible for the accelerated development of vocational and technical education in suburban Shanghai:

- In recent years, the economy in suburban Shanghai has expanded quickly and competition among businesses is becoming increasingly fierce. Leaders in governments of various levels and in agencies in charge of production now realize that enterprises must invest in the development of the human intellect and the nurturing of talent in order to survive, and grow, amidst tough competition, therefore, they have been extremely enthusiastic about running schools. Moreover, peasants have also supported the development of vocational education and encouraged their children to enter vocational schools because they wish to become prosperous through intellect.

- The available courses in specialized subjects suit the needs of economic development in suburban Shanghai. At present, courses in more than 50 specialized subjects are being offered by vocational schools. Approximately one-fourth of these subjects are related to town and township industries,

agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and breeding; one-eighth of them are related to business, finance, trade and education. This ratio is in keeping with the economy, the distribution of labor and the development of the third industry in rural Shanghai.

- Returns on investments in the development of the intellect have been high due to the employment of a variety of educational formats and schooling periods of differing lengths. Based on local conditions, some suburban county schools are run jointly by educational departments and concerned operational departments while others are administered by the county bureaus of education and the concerned bureaus and recruit students in the entire county. There are also certain schools that are run by either a single town or township or by a collection of towns and townships and that recruit students only locally or in neighboring townships. The lengths of schooling vary according to the goals of respective training programs. These approaches, which make vocational and technical education flexible, have integrated the efforts to nurture talent with the needs of employment agencies and made education more purposeful and organized; they are especially useful to agencies that are in urgent need of talent.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN DISPUTE DISTURBS SOCIAL ORDER, COAL PRODUCTION

HK180616 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Some people in (Yicun) Town, Mixian County, stirred up people to make trouble at [words indistinct] (Yicun) coal mine, thereby seriously disturbing public order in society and affecting coal production.

(Liu Yi), deputy secretary of Zhengzhou City CPC Committee and chairman of the city's Political and Legal Committee, inspected the town yesterday. Later, he called for punishing by law those people who were the first to make trouble and the adoption of measures to maintain coal production.

In 1981, (Fangshan) Village of (Yicun) Town, Mixian County, violated the state's relevant regulations and disregarded exhortations by the (Yicun) coal mine. It forcibly occupied a piece of coalfield which was under development. There the village built a refractory materials plant. Later, however, the foundations caved in and the factory collapsed [words indistinct]. Thus, the village asked the coal mine to contribute 1 million yuan in compensation for losses. But the coal mine argued and refused to make the compensation on just grounds.

Furthermore, the village and the coal mine were in dispute on the issue of water supply. From 19 to 20 April this year some people of the village systematically stirred up people to make trouble at the coal mine in order to achieve their goal.

(Liu Yi), deputy secretary of Zhengzhou City CPC Committee, called the responsible parties concerned yesterday and conducted an on-the-spot inspection. Later, they unanimously held that this was a serious case of disturbing public order and affecting coal production. (Liu Yi) urged the public security department to punish according to law and regulations those people who were the first to make trouble. Responsible leaders of Mixian County should promptly mobilize the villagers to repair the railway so as to ensure the safety of rail transport and coal production. Concerning their economic disputes, they should settle them through negotiations in accordance with relevant regulations.

(Liu Yi) said that from now on, whenever disputes occurred involving industrial and agricultural sides, the parties concerned should settle them through negotiations in accordance with the state's policies and regulations. No one is

allowed to damage the state's property, and still less make trouble. In a case where one makes trouble in the future, the public security department should promptly and resolutely punish him by law.

The leadership of both the village and the coal mine yesterday stated that they would grasp well the solution of the issue.

CSO: 4005/955

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI MEETING ON INVESTIGATING RURAL PROBLEMS

HK180307 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to sum up investigation of typical social and economic problems in the rural areas was held at Xianning hot springs from 5 to 13 May. Wang Ruisheng, member of the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Provincial CPC Committee's rural work department, presided and gave a summation.

This investigation in rural Hubei was first carried out in November 1984 in accordance with the central and Provincial CPC Committee's arrangements. The investigation focused on 21 points at 3 counties, 2 townships, 3 towns, and 13 villages. It included both affluent and poor areas, and areas where commodity economy is relatively developed and areas where it is not. It included mountain, hilly, lake, and plain areas. The focus was on investigating the new situations, problems, and new experiences that have appeared amid the rural changes.

There were 336 direct participants in this investigation. They upheld the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, went to each peasant household to make a thorough analysis, and got a thorough picture of the situation.

The participants in the meeting pointed out: The leaders at all levels must keep clear heads amid the excellent situation. First, they must not repeat the mistakes of 1958 and compete in achieving doubling ahead of schedule and in boosting growth of output value without taking account of the conditions. They must not engage in boasting or formalism. Second, they must not apply administrative methods to enforce readjustments of the rural production structure, and avoid acting blindly. Third, they must not use old methods in doing new things. They must truly break away from old patterns and conventions.

CSO: 4005/955

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES--The Third Session of the Sixth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou today, after completing all its agenda. The deputies unanimously passed a resolution on the government work report. The resolution said: The session expresses satisfaction with the work of the provincial people's government over the past year, and has decided to approve this report. The resolution pointed out: The prime task of the province in 1985 is to act according to the resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the arrangements of the State Council, follow the principle of working unswervingly, fighting the first battle with caution and ensuring victory in it, and continue to press ahead with the economic structural reform focused on the cities, without missing the chance. While carrying out reforms, we must uphold the principle of opening up to the world, and apply reforms to stimulate opening up. The province must continue to practice special policies and flexible measures, and gradually establish a set of management systems and methods suited to reform and opening up. The resolution also called on the people of the province to vigorously strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization while stepping up the building of socialist material civilization. The session also passed resolutions on the report on the draft plan for national economic and social development in the province in 1985; and on the report on the final accounts for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 May 85 HK]

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK--From 11 to 15 May, the province held [words indistinct] a conference on ideological and political work in enterprises. The conference called for improving and strengthening the present [words indistinct] and discussed and proposed suggestions on taking advantage of the new situation that has developed in the course of carrying out economic reforms. Our recent economic structural reform in the urban areas has shown that ideological and political work remains the key to economic work in the new situation. We must strengthen the work, and under no circumstances should we weaken it. The conference held that all enterprises should further correct their ideas guiding ideological and political work, continue to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking, overcome the outmoded thinking, carry forward the tradition of the party's ideological and political work, be bold in making innovations, grasp reforms by focusing work on the whole economic structural reform and the wage system, conduct in-depth investigations, understand the ideological development of workers, resolutely do well in the ideological education, and really take [words indistinct] as the key task; so as to improve

the enterprises' economic results, and to make contributions for achieving in a better way the party's general task and general goal, and for doing well in the economic structural reform. In the course of the meeting, the Pingdingshan No 1 Mine, the Zhengzhou No 2 Diesel Engine Factory, Luoyang Glassworks, (Xinxiang), [words indistinct] introduced their experience of doing well in the ideological and political work. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 May 85 HK]

ANTIQUATE-SMUGGLING CASE CRACKS--Recently, Yuxian County cracked a major case of antique-smuggling. A large number of precious items were recovered. The gang leader (Zhao Xin), (Wang Shun), and 24 criminals will be punished by law. (Zhao Xin) and (Wang Shun) were active criminals. Beginning in 1982, they bought at low prices various kinds of painted porcelain, calligraphic works, paintings, and jade carvings from the people in Xixian, Xuchang, and Shangcheng counties. Then, they traveled to and fro between Guangzhou and Henan to resell the items for profit. Soon after the crimes took place, the public security bureau and industrial and commercial department of Yuxian County promptly pooled their efforts and thus cracked the case. Now, they have recovered more than 2,500 items of antique bronzes, silverware, and painted porcelain, as well as 23,000 yuan in cash. In addition, they have recovered a quantity of spoils, such as motor cars, television sets, and recorders. The departments concerned of the counties are trying these criminals and recovering more of the smuggled antiques. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 May 85 HK]

WOMEN FACTORY EXECUTIVE SOCIETY--Guangzhou, May 17 (XINHUA)--Fifty-seven women factory managers and directors in Guangzhou will share experience in a society they set up here on Wednesday. Most of these executives are young and middle-aged and from light industry and the garment trade. They are college graduates. The society will offer academic forums and training courses and exchange information with Hong Kong and Macao. President of the society is 51-year-old Chen Xiaoxin, deputy manager of the company of daily-use articles. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/239

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PROVINCE ELECTS NEW GOVERNOR 14 MAY

OW150857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Chengdu, May 15 (XINHUA)--The new governor of China's most populous province pledged to develop Sichuan's economy by making full use of its extensive natural resources and huge markets.

Jiang Minkuan, 55, who was elected governor at the ongoing Third Session of the Province's Sixth People's Congress, promised that the province would seek funds, technology and economic information from other provinces and overseas.

The major problems of the economic growth were the shortage of funds, modern communications facilities and latest information, he said.

A graduate of the Shanghai Polytechnical School in 1949, Jiang had been a technician, workshop director, factory director and chief engineer. Before becoming governor, he was a vice-governor of the province and alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The seven governor and vice-governors average 53.7 years old. The youngest, Vice-Governor Pu Haiqing, is 43.

All the leading members of the 212 counties and city district of the province are younger than those previously on these posts. The 976 county heads and deputy county heads average 42.5 years old. More than 400 of them are below 40.

He Haoju, 63, was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. Both the former governor and the chairman of the standing committee resigned.

Feng Yuanwei, who is of Yi nationality, was elected chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference.

CSO: 4000/242

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING ON SECOND STAGE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK161442 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Today, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Kunming on party rectification work to make arrangements for the second stage of party rectification work in our province. Li Qiming, executive vice chairman of the Provincial Party Rectification Guidance Committee, spoke at the full meeting held this morning about the relevant problems of doing the second stage of party rectification work well in our province.

He said that the tasks of the second stage of party rectification work are still the tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, purifying organizations, and laying stress on what is necessary in the light of realities of our province which were put forward by the decision of the central authorities on party rectification. In accordance with the arrangements by the central authorities, in the first stage of party rectification, we began with correcting the unhealthy trend of taking advantage of power to seek personal gain and stressed grasping the correction of guiding ideology in work, thoroughly negating the cultural revolution and the two factions, and investigating people of the three categories. Since August last year, the central authorities have given many instructions on our province's work. Under the correct leadership and direct concern of the central authorities, our province has basically fulfilled the requirements of the central authorities for the first stage of party rectification work.

The second stage of party rectification will be carried out in the circumstances that the whole party has implemented the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and has carried out reform of the economic structure in an all-round way. Therefore, we must closely link party rectification with reform and through party rectification, must get rid of obstacles to and interference in reform, must create good political conditions and social environment for reform, and must promote and guarantee the healthy development of reform. This is an important guiding ideology to which we must adhere when we direct the second stage of party rectification. It is also the most essential criterion for examining whether or not success is made in the second stage of party rectification work and for assessing this aim, in accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction, we must regard curbing new unhealthy trends, strengthening party spirit and discipline, and promoting and guaranteeing reform as key points of the second stage of party rectification and must grasp them.

Regarding how to do well in this second stage of party rectification work in conjunction with realities, Comrade Li Qiming put forward four viewpoints:

1. In the course of party rectification, it is necessary to strengthen education in party spirit and to enhance party members' awareness of party spirit, particularly party member-cadres' awareness of party spirit so that every party member can unconditionally and strictly abide by the party constitution in their practical actions, can keep ideologically and politically in line with the CPC Central Committee to a high degree, and can unswervingly do well in the reform of the economic structure. In addition, it is also necessary to thoroughly negate the cultural revolution, eliminate factionalism, and strengthen revolutionary unity.

2. In the course of party rectification, it is essential to conduct education for all party members in the party's basic aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, to resolutely correct all new unhealthy trends, and to further correct party style.

3. It is imperative to stress strengthening discipline, to continue to correct the phenomenon of disregarding discipline, and to ensure that orders, if any, are carried out and that what is prohibited is curbed. The whole party, from the upper level to the lower level, must resolutely carry out reform in all aspects in a planned and systematic way in accordance with the unified arrangements by the central authorities and the State Council.

4. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the second stage of party rectification work. All prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees must fully understand the complexity and arduousness of the second stage of party rectification, must really strengthen leadership, and in accordance with arrangements by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Guidance Committee and in conjunction with the realities of all places, must make proper arrangements and must grasp party rectification work firmly and well.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees who were in charge of party rectification; responsible comrades of the CPC committees and party groups of the organs at the provincial level which are carrying out the second stage of party rectification work; responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committees and discipline inspection groups of all places; members of the discipline inspection groups sent by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Guidance Committee to all places; and responsible comrades of the party rectification offices of all places. Leading comrades of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Guidance Committee attended this morning's full meeting.

CSO: 4005/957

NORTH REGION

CATHOLIC CONGRESS HELD IN NEI MONGGOL 15-20 MAY

SK220238 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Autonomous Regional Patriotic Catholic Association held the Third Catholic Congress in Hohhot City from 15 to 20 May. Attending the congress were bishops, monsignors, fathers, sisters, and Catholics--63 persons in all.

The congress summed up the work done by the Regional Patriotic Catholic Association during the period since the Second Catholic Congress, put forward tasks for future work, and approved the resolution adopted at the Third Congress.

The resolution urges all emissaries of God and Catholics to earnestly study and implement the related policies, laws, and orders issued by the party and the government, to actively go into action, to plunge themselves into the motherland's program of building the four modernizations, and to strive to build China into a powerful socialist country with highly developed material and spiritual civilizations and with Chinese characteristics. Efforts should be made to implement the party's policy on religion; to resolutely resist or oppose all words and deeds running counter to the policy, law, and order; and to resolutely oppose the interference provoked by foreign religious organizations by using all ways and means in order to safeguard the dignity of the motherland and to make the Catholic churches throughout the region truly independent. Efforts should be made to enhance the work of exchanging friendly visits internationally.

The congress elected the third committee of the Regional Patriotic Catholic Association and the second regional administrative commission of the Chinese Catholic Church. Bishop (Huang Jiemin) was named chairman of both the third committee and the second administrative commission.

Also attending the congress were responsible comrades from the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the united front work department under the regional CPC Committee, and the religious bureau under the regional Nationalities Affairs Commission; and representatives from the China Patriotic Catholic Association and the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church.

Among those who were invited to the congress were responsible persons from various religious associations throughout the region.

NORTH REGION

LI LIGONG SPEECH AT SHANXI CPPCC SESSION

HK210541 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, at the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC: "Implement the Political Resolution, Energetically Promote Reforms, and Blaze a New Trail in the Province's CPPCC Work"]

[Text] Members and comrades:

The Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC has opened today. Since the last session the Provincial CPPCC has been encouraging all of its members to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies. It has brought into play the role of political consultations and democratic supervision as well as the superiority of talented persons. It has made contributions to the province's economic construction, economic structural reform, and the cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. This has brought about a new situation in the vigorous development in the province's CPPCC work. Today CPPCC members from various parts of the province and personalities from various circles are happily gathered, are studying the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC, and have held consultations and discussions on how to persist in economic structural reform and to consolidate and develop the excellent situation. This will forcefully promote the smooth progress of the province's economic structural reform and enable us to win the first battle. On behalf of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, I extend warm greetings to the delegates attending this conference!

At present, China's political situation is stable, its economic construction is developing vigorously, marked results have been achieved in economic structural reform, the national economy is full of unprecedented vitality, and bright prospects for a virtuous cycle have emerged before us. Like the rest of the country, a new situation of sustained, stable, and coordinated development has appeared in the province's national economy as a result of implementing the policy of reform, enlivening the domestic economy, and opening to the world. In 1984 the province's gross industrial and agricultural output value was 25.78 billion yuan, a 16.8 percent increase over the previous year; national income was 14.89 billion yuan, a 19.4 percent increase over the previous year; and revenue was 2,686,020,000 yuan, an 11.2 percent increase over the previous year. Bumper harvests have been reaped in agricultural production. The output of

grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops has hit an all-time high, and the percentage of marketable products has risen by a large margin. Education, science, and technology have further developed and the people's livelihood has further improved. The party and government have adopted a series of effective measures to tackle new problems emerging in the excellent situation. Unhealthy tendencies such as issuing bonuses and materials at will have been basically stopped. There has been a turn for the better in the situation of withdrawing currency. These inspiring achievements are an embodiment of the hard work of the workers, peasants, and cadres throughout the province as well as an embodiment of the patriotism and wisdom of CPPCC members and personalities in various circles. Here I would like to express my kind regards and heartfelt thanks to CPPCC members and personalities in various circles!

The new historical period has entrusted us with a new historical mission. It requires the concerted efforts and hard work of hundreds of millions of people to fulfill the three great tasks from the 1980's to the 1990's and to complete the third takeoff of the Chinese nation within this century. Expanding the united front to the fullest extent, uniting with all the forces that can be united, and mobilizing all positive factors are the objective needs of historical development. As an organizational form and headquarters for united front work, the CPPCC will undoubtedly play an important role in this respect. Now I would like to air my views for discussion with you all on how to bring into full play the consultative and supervisory role of the CPPCC in state political life and economic construction.

1. We should profoundly understand that the united front in the new historical period is a magic weapon for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The problem of the united front is an important content of the Marxist theory of scientific socialism and occupies an important position in the theoretical system of Mao Zedong Thought. In the preface to the German edition of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" in 1883, Engels said: "The exploited and oppressed class (the proletariat) will not be able to free itself from the class (the bourgeoisie) that exploits and oppresses it without extricating the entire society from exploitation, oppression, and class struggle forever." Comrade Mao Zedong made a concise summary of this basic idea of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," saying that what was meant by Engels was this: Apart from emancipating itself, the proletariat must also emancipate the whole of mankind, and without emancipating the whole of mankind, the proletariat will not be able to finally emancipate itself. This is the theoretical basis for the united front.

In the new democratic revolution, socialist revolution, and the period of socialist construction, the united front has fully developed due to China's social and historical conditions. On the basis of the rich experience gained in united front work during the first and second revolutionary civil wars, the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong worked out an independent policy on the united front. The CPC Central Committee meeting in Wayaobao in December 1935 decided to adopt the policy of the broadest national united front against Japanese aggression. In 1939, in his work "The Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party of China," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The Chinese proletariat should understand: Although it is the most conscious and best

organized class, it will not win victory by relying merely on its own strength. To win victory, it must form a revolutionary united front by uniting with all the revolutionary classes and strata that can be united under various circumstances." When summing up the main experience of the Chinese revolution in "Introduction to 'The Communist,'" he said: "The united front, armed struggle, and the building of the party are the three magic weapons--the three main magic weapons--with which the CPC defeated the enemy during the Chinese revolution." "Correctly understanding these three problems and the relationships between them means correctly leading the entire Chinese revolution." Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought and in combination with armed struggle, our party carried out united front work on an extensive scale during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation. This played quite an important role in winning nationwide victory in the Chinese revolution. After the victory in the new democratic revolution, our party continued to apply the magic weapon of the united front to socialist revolution and socialist construction. In particular, our party gradually carried out the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce by peaceful means, thus realizing the suppositions of Marx and Lenin regarding peaceful redemption of the bourgeoisie and enriching and developing the united front and its theory under new conditions.

Our fundamental task in the new historical period is building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the united front still remains a magic weapon. From the 1980's to the 1990's, we will realize socialist modernization and fulfill the three great tasks of reunifying the motherland, opposing hegemonism, and safeguarding world peace. By the end of this century we will quadruple the gross industrial and agricultural output value and make the people comfortably well-off. On this basis, we will continue to develop for 30 to 50 years and strive to approach the level of the developed countries. These are grand yet arduous tasks, the realization of which cannot be divorced from the united front. The reasons are as follows: First, realizing socialist modernization requires knowledge and intellectuals, and the objectives of the united front are persons who are better educated and have rich experience. Second, in having Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland and realizing the great cause of reunifying the motherland as well as in opening to the outside world and introducing foreign capital, equipment, technology, and talented persons, it is necessary to use various social relations. Members of democratic parties and persons included in the united front generally have extensive social relations and can play a special role. Third, there are 30 million overseas Chinese and persons of Chinese origin residing in foreign countries. They have huge capital, technology, and talent and are well informed. With their relatives on the mainland, which number 20 million, they constitute a strong force and can play an important role in China's four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. China has a population of 1 billion, in which persons included in the united front amount to 100 million. Persons included in the united front in our province number nearly 2 million. They have their special superiority, playing a special role which cannot be replaced by anything else. Excluding these 100 million people will make it absolutely impossible to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in 1982, "Comrades of the entire party must never forget that it will be impossible to fulfill the great tasks lying before us by relying merely on the efforts of the proletariat or plus the peasants." Therefore, it is necessary to form the broadest possible united front, to unite with all the forces that can be united, to mobilize all positive factors, and to make joint efforts.

2. We must conscientiously implement the political resolution adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC.

The Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC adopted a political resolution demanding that CPPCC committees actively carry out their work by centering on reforms. We must conscientiously implement this resolution and make CPPCC work more lively and more effective. For this reason we hope that you will conscientiously implement the policies of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "treating each other with sincerity and sharing both good fortune and bad," bring forward the fine traditions of the CPPCC, and continue to play your role in political consultations and democratic supervision. Plenary sessions, standing committee meetings, and chairmen meetings are important forms of political consultations and democratic supervision. They must be regularly and seriously held. Working committees and working groups should constantly expand the scope of relations and should, in particular, expand their work to small towns. Also, they should frequently carry out their activities. In holding consultations and discussions, it is necessary to treat each other with sincerity and to adopt the good attitude of daring to think, daring to speak, and airing views straightforwardly so that persons in various fields can express their opinions. It is also necessary to discuss major issues and avoid becoming entangled in trifles.

We hope that you will strengthen your study and propaganda work. China's society is experiencing profound changes in various fields along with the carrying out of economic structural reform and the implementation of the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. Thus new problems which merit studying keep arising. CPPCC committees should encourage their members to study, on a voluntary basis, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's policies and principles, and scientific and technological knowledge so that they can constantly raise their political and ideological level and improve their ability to serve the people. In addition, it is necessary to propagate the policies and decrees of the party and government, to carry out propaganda on "having aspirations, having morality, having culture, and observing discipline," uphold the principle of hard struggle and building the country through thrift and diligence, combat waste and practice economy, oppose and correct new unhealthy trends, and to bring forward socialist spiritual civilization.

We hope that you will carry out investigation and study of special problems. Investigation of special problems is a basic work method of CPPCC committees for bringing into better play the role of political consultations and democratic supervision. In economic structural reform and building the province into a base for energy and industrial chemicals, many new situations and new problems need to be investigated, studied, and analyzed. We hope that CPPCC committees will organize their members and the persons concerned to investigate and study problems concerning drawing up plans, management, intelligential exploitation, training talented persons, and introducing advanced technology so that they can display their superiority and provide scientific data and schemes for the government's policymaking.

We hope that you will actively promote the work of reunifying the motherland. The concept of "one country, two systems" and the satisfactory settlement of

the Hong Kong issue have enabled the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland by peaceful means to advance a step forward. This will produce a far-reaching impact on putting an early end to the separation of Taiwan from the mainland and to the reunification of the motherland. The CPPCC should strengthen propaganda and contacts concerning the reunification of the motherland, propagate in various ways the principles and policies of the central authorities on the reunification of the motherland, introduce our achievements in the four modernizations, and establish extensive contacts with persons in various fields. Furthermore, the CPPCC should strengthen ties and cooperation with democratic parties, public figures without party affiliation, federations of industry and commerce, associations of overseas Chinese, and associations of Taiwan compatriots so as to play a better role in fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

We hope that you will continue to assist party committees and governments at various levels in implementing policy on united front work. Over the past years CPPCC committees at various levels have assisted party committees and governments to implement policy on CPPCC members. This has brought forward the implementation of various policies on united front work, strengthened the ties between the party and the people, enhanced the party's reputation, stimulated the patriotism of public figures in various circles and their initiative in making contributions to the four modernizations, and expanded the patriotic united front. Insofar as the entire province is concerned, however, the implementation of the policy on united front work is not in balance. Some problems have been solved well and others have not. Some localities and units have paid close attention to and made rapid progress in implementing the policy and others have not. Some localities and units have even refused to solve easy problems. Of the 300,000 square meters of private houses in the province which were occupied during the "Cultural Revolution," 100,000 square meters have not been returned to owners. Twenty percent of the materials confiscated during the "Cultural Revolution" have not been given back to their owners. "Tails" still remain in reversing wrong and framed-up cases. All this has been due to ideological problems and to problems in work style. Some leading comrades think that since wrong and framed-up cases have been reversed and mistakes corrected, little is left undone in implementing various policies, and therefore they feel tired and relax their efforts. Some leading comrades have a serious bureaucratic work style, like to engage in empty talk, seldom do actual work, lay undue stress on difficulties, and will move forward a little only when being pushed from behind. As a result, problems which can be solved according to the party policy have remained unsettled for a long time. Therefore, we should not overestimate achievements in implementing the policy on united front work and should not relax our supervisory and inspection work. In cooperation with the departments concerned, CPPCC committees at various levels should assist party committees and governments to continue to carry out propaganda on the policy on united front work so as to enable cadres at various levels, and principal leading cadres in particular, to fully understand that implementing the policy on united front work is important to developing the patriotic united front and is a major issue having important bearings on the four modernizations. Private houses and religious buildings occupied during the "Cultural Revolution" should be returned, materials confiscated should be given back, and the problem of "tails" remaining on pending file should be solved. We

should earnestly change the habit of issuing general calls, do more actual work instead of engaging in empty talk, and solve specific problems. We should constantly carry out inspection, criticize and educate those who refuse to or do not promptly implement the relevant policy, seriously deal with serious cases, strive to basically solve the problem of implementing the policy on CPPCC members at various levels within this year, and actively promote the implementation of various policies on united front work.

### 3. We should strengthen party committee leadership over CPPCC work.

Among those present at this conference are directors of united front work departments of prefectural and city party committees. Therefore I would like to talk about the problem of strengthening party committee leadership over CPPCC work.

As everyone is aware, the CPPCC is an important form for developing socialist democracy and holding political consultations on important problems concerning the state's policies and the people's livelihood and through which the role of democratic supervision is brought into play. In the new situation of economic structural reform, enlivening the domestic economy, and opening to the outside world, the central authorities have required us to fully utilize domestic and foreign resources, to exploit domestic and foreign markets, and to master the skill of organizing domestic construction and expanding foreign economic relations. CPPCC work plays a special role which cannot be replaced by anything also in serving the three great tasks centering on economic construction. Viewpoints which regard CPPCC work as of "little importance" are all wrong. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to CPPCC work, be concerned with CPPCC work, support CPPCC work, and straighten leadership over CPPCC work.

It is necessary to pay attention to the opinions and suggestions of CPPCC members on the four modernizations and other work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "It is worrying when a revolutionary political party does not hear the voice of the people, and it is most worrying when silence reigns." As our party is the ruling party and is leading the great cause of the "four modernizations," it is all the more necessary for it to listen to differing opinions. Only in this way can we absorb all useful ideas, learn from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses, enrich our knowledge, make correct decisions, add to our achievements, correct our mistakes, prevent and overcome subjectivism and bureaucratism, and constantly improve party leadership. Party committees at all levels should inform CPPCC members of the situation in a planned way, solicit opinions and suggestions from them, and turn their real knowledge and deep insight into a real force for carrying out the four modernizations drive.

We should bring into full play the active role of CPPCC members in the four modernizations and in the great cause of reunifying the motherland. In reference to the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Economic Structural Reform," Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that all of the 10 points in the decision are very important, but that the most important is point 9, which clarifies that it is necessary "to respect knowledge and talented people." The crux of success lies in discovering talented people and tapping their potentials. The CPPCC has assembled talented people from various fields who have a strong desire

for devoting their efforts to socialist modernization. Party committees at all levels should cherish a love and feeling for talented people, know the way to use them, treat them "loyally" and sincerely, understand them, set tasks for them, and bring their wisdom into full play. We should do a good job in holding meetings of public figures from various circles for exchanging their experiences in the four modernizations so as to commend them on their advanced deeds and encourage them to invigorate the province's economy and make contributions to reunifying the motherland.

It is necessary to equip the CPPCC with good cadres and select for it comrades who have a good grasp of policies, have a good work style, and are enthusiastic about united front work. It is necessary to help the CPPCC solve practical problems and provide it with the necessary working conditions.

Members and comrades: The three great tasks centering on economic construction and the reform of the economic structure focusing on the urban economy have opened up a wider arena for the CPPCC to display its role. The road traversed by the CPPCC is becoming wider and wider. We should stand high and see far, exert ourselves, work hard, and blaze a new trail in the province's CPPCC work!

We wish satisfactory success to the conference and good health to you all!

CSO: 4005/950

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG CALLS FOR RESPECT FOR AGED

HK200306 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 4

[Article reprinted from SHANXI QINGNIAN with approval of its author, Comrade Li Ligong: "Make Respecting Old People a Common Practice in Our Province"]

[Text] It is the fine tradition of the Chinese nation to respect the aged. At present, in the course of socialist modernization, the problems of how to inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of the Chinese nation, how to make respect for the aged as an important feature of the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, and how to make it a common practice for people to respect the aged have great significance.

Elderly people generally have in-depth and extensive knowledge and rich experience in practice. This is especially the case with those old cadres and old workers who have experienced the revolution and construction started by the party in the past decades. In the long course of revolutionary struggle and construction, they have been loyal, have contributed their wisdom, and have rendered services to the party and the people. They should enjoy the esteem of the people and be loved by them. Now we call on the whole society to respect the old comrades, to be concerned about them, to learn from their valuable experience, to inherit from them our fine tradition, and to pass it on to future generations, because this is necessitated by the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. If all the organs, organizations, factories, schools, and society can do this, we will certainly give great impetus to the turn for the better in social customs and to the vigorous development of socialist economic construction.

In encouraging people to respect the aged, it is first necessary to properly prepare public opinion. The propaganda department and news unit should publicize the old comrades historical contributions, their advanced deed of spending their remaining years meaningfully, and the deeds of those advanced people who respect the aged. By publicizing all this, we can create public opinion which honor those who respect the aged and despise those who discriminate against and maltreat them. As for those who do not respect the aged and infringe on their legitimate rights and interests, we should duly criticize them, educate them, and punish them by law in serious cases.

All departments and trades should act in close cooperation and earnestly solve practical problems for the aged. Where conditions permit, amusement centers,

exercise houses, reading rooms, and rest homes which are suitable for the elderly can be built. The service trades can provide special services for the aged who have difficulties and produce special garments, food, and articles for them. Moreover, we must tap new sources and create conditions for the aged to exert their remaining energy. Lucheng, Huguan, Yicheng, and other counties in Shanxi Province have accumulated rich experience in this field, appropriately arranged the political and economic life for the veteran cadres, and made respecting the elderly a common practice. All localities should learn from their example.

Leading cadres at various levels in particular should take the lead in respecting the aged. They should use their exemplary deeds to influence and bring along the entire society to concern about the life, health, study, and role of the aged, and help them spend their remaining years in happiness. Meanwhile, we must educate the young people to respect and care for the elderly and to give warmth to the elderly. This is not only an important content of the activities of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves," but is also an important way to help the young generation grow healthily. By organizing the CYL members and youths in carrying out the activities of giving warmth to the retired old cadres, the Pinglu County CYL Committee solved many practical problems for the veteran cadres as well as conducted vivid ideological education among the CYL members and youths. This experience is worth popularizing.

I hope that more typical examples of respecting the aged will emerge in Shanxi, that respecting the elderly will become a common practice in our province, and that the people of the whole province will make new contributions to the building of socialist spiritual civilization!

CSO: 4005/955

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK160543 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 1

[Report by Liu Jingmin [0491 2529 3046] and Wu Yide [2976 5030 1795]: "Third Session of Sixth Provincial People's Congress Holds Preparatory Meeting"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 May, a preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress was held at the Hubin Conference Hall.

Ruan Bosheng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, first relayed Chairman Peng Zhen's speech at the preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth NPC.

Then Ma Guishu, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, who presided over yesterday's meeting, announced that all preparations had been completed for the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress, which will open on 5 May as decided by the 12th meeting of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Deputies to the Provincial People's Congress approved by the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee numbered 928 people. Afterwards, Datong City recalled one of its deputies, which reduced the number of deputies to the Provincial People's Congress to 927. At the preparatory meeting, 797 deputies registered, and 781 of them attended yesterday's meeting. This number met that needed for a quorum.

The preparatory meeting approved the namelists of the presidium and secretariat for the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress, which was put forward by the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee. A total of 71 people, including Ruan Bosheng, were elected to the presidium, and Ma Guishu was appointed as the secretary general for the people's congress session.

The preparatory meeting also approved the agenda of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. According to this agenda, the congress will listen to and discuss the provincial people's government's work report, the report on the draft plan for economic and social development in 1985 in Shanxi Province, and the report on the 1984 Shanxi provincial final accounts and the 1985 provincial financial budget. The people's congress will also listen to and discuss the work reports delivered by the Provincial Higher People's

Court and the Provincial People's Procuratorate, the report by the subcommittee for environmental protection, and the results of the environmental survey of the province by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The congress session will hold a by-election for members of the congress standing committee.

The preparatory meeting unanimously approved the namelist of director, deputy directors, and members of the proposals handling committee of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Vice chairmen of the Congress Standing Committee Huo Fan, Feng Sutaο, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Jiang Yi, Guo Qinan, Wei Yunyu, and Wang Wenzhang attended yesterday's preparatory meeting.

After the preparatory meeting, the presidium held its first meeting.

CSO: 4005/955

NORTH REGION

FUNDING FOR EDUCATION INCREASED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Guo Zhenyou [6753 2182 2589]: "Shanxi Stresses Investment in the Development of Intellect and Has Increased Funding for Education by 94.4 Percent over Last Year"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the Shanxi provincial party committee and provincial government are increasing funding for capital construction in the field of education every year in order to improve the conditions for running the schools. In 1985, Shanxi will allocate 75.8 million yuan for capital construction in education--a 94.4 percent increase over last year.

Despite the fact that Shanxi Province is an important source of energy and a center of chemical engineering, its educational undertaking has failed to fulfill the needs of economic development. The Shanxi provincial party committee and government have pointed out that in order to revive Shanxi's economy we must concentrate on developing the means of transportation and education and treat the latter as an issue of strategic significance. In 1984, Shanxi allocated more than 39 million yuan for capital construction in the field of education--a 68 percent increase over the 1983 level. Due to the hard work of the educational departments and the support of the concerned departments, the amount of capital construction completed was an unprecedented 105 percent of the projected amount. Moreover, approximately 23 million yuan had been raised by various local, municipal and county governments to be used on capital construction in education; the amount of money invested in education last year totaled 65.26 million yuan.

The Shanxi provincial party committee and government have decided to invest even more money in capital construction for educational purposes in 1985. Shanxi has appropriated 55 million yuan for capital construction in education and also 20.80 million yuan for the construction of dormitories for professors in institutions of higher learning; the money invested totals 75.8 million. According to its educational plans, Shanxi's Department of Education will allocate normal colleges more money for capital construction. Money to be used for capital construction in Shanxi University, Shanxi Normal University, Yanbei Normal College and various vocational normal schools accounts for 57 percent of the total funding for capital construction in institutions of higher learning. So far as the funding for general course education is concerned, most of it will go to normal colleges and local and municipal normal schools. Funding for capital construction in education raised by various localities, cities and counties is also expected to increase considerably in 1985.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC PENSION INSURANCE AVAILABLE--Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--A domestic pension insurance scheme is now offered by the Beijing branch of the People's Insurance Company of China. Under the provisions, a 20-year-old man who pays a monthly premium of 10 yuan will receive a monthly pension of 87.1 yuan when he is 55 years old, and 131.75 yuan at 60. The scheme is available for all citizens over 16 years old, and the lowest monthly premium is five yuan. The pension to be drawn will be set according to the amount and length of payment of the premium. A spokesman of the Beijing branch said the new insurance service is especially popular with employees of collectively-owned enterprises and private businessmen who will not receive retirement benefits from the state. China's national pension program only covers workers and staff members in state enterprises, government departments and some collectively-owned units. Since its opening in 1980, the Beijing branch of the People's Insurance Company of China has set up sub-branches in the city's 19 districts and counties, offering 43 kinds of policies, which cover a wide range from crop insurance to personal property. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 14 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/239

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HARBIN ART GALLERY OPENS--Harbin, May 16 (XINHUA)--A large gallery displaying 200 traditional Chinese paintings opened today here in the Heilongjiang Provincial capital, best known for ice carvings. Its facilities include two exhibition halls, a reception room, and a store. Governor Chen Lei, also honorary chairman of the Provincial Calligraphy Society, created works at the inaugural ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

NEW JILIN POLICY--Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA)--The new Communist Party Committee of Jilin Province invites journalists to criticize any shortcomings in its work, Gao Di, the newly-elected party secretary said last Saturday. A front page news story in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported the 58-year-old party secretary as saying that the new party committee would consider criticism from reporters "concern for and support to" its work and would open its doors to them. The new leading body was set up at an enlarged meeting of the Provincial Party Committee last Thursday. The average age of the ten standing members of the new committee is 49.5--ten years younger than their predecessors. Nine are college graduates. The committee has two people of ethnic minorities. One is Li Dezhu, 41, of Korean nationality and the other is Hui Liangyu, 38, of Hui nationality. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 20 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/237

NORTHWEST REGION

BAI JINIAN STRESSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK170159 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] A provincial gathering to commend outstanding units and individuals in straightening out party style was held in Xian from 10 to 16 May. The gathering commended 202 advanced units and individuals who have scored outstanding success in straightening out party style and in struggling against serious economic crimes. Banners and commendation certificates were presented to them by Bai Jinian, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Li Qingwei and Li Xipu, deputy secretaries of the committee; Bai Wenhua, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission; and Luo Wenzhi, secretary, and (Yang Hongzhang), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission. [passage omitted]

Comrade Bai Jinian made a speech at the conclusion of the gathering. He said: The party organizations at all levels must pay attention to consolidating and developing the fruits of the notable turn for the better in party style and the fruits of party rectification. They must make a correct evaluation of the state of party style in Shaanxi by seeing the existing problems as well as the achievements. We must certainly not be satisfied with things as they are and take the matter lightly. At the same time, we must regard education in party spirit as the main method of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. While carrying out education in party spirit, we must pay attention to integrating it with ideological and political work concerning the reforms, with eliminating the pernicious influence of the cultural revolution, with eliminating leftist and outdated concepts, and with establishing on a sound basis and invigorating inner-party democratic life.

Comrade Bai Jinian also demanded that party organizations at all levels center their work on party rectification and get a good grasp of correcting new unhealthy trends and straightening out party style.

CSO: 4005/957

NORTHWEST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-057  
12 June 1985

XINJIANG HOLDS NATIONAL UNITY SYMPOSIUM 15 MAY

HK170345 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] This afternoon, the regional nationality affairs committee held a symposium in the 1 August Theater on national unity work in Urumqi. Attending the symposium were leading comrades of all departments, committees, offices, and bureaus of the region; institutes of higher education; some units in Urumqi City; and middle and primary schools who are responsible for education in and activities of national unity; propaganda and political work cadres; and representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in national unity. Representatives from the regional commerce department, the Liudaowan coal mine in Urumqi City, the regional CYL committee and the Xinjiang University spoke. Those who submitted papers to the symposium were the Urumqi railroad bureau, the Hongqi kindergarten, the regional nationality language and character work committee, and (Jiayibate) District in Urumqi City. They introduced their experiences in persisting in conducting education in Marxist-Leninist national outlook, training cadres of minority nationalities, using languages and characters of minority nationalities, strengthening national unity, and pushing all aspects of work forward.

At the symposium, Ba Dai, member of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, spoke about how to launch the 3-month national unity education drive. He emphasized that it is necessary to organize the cadres and the workers to seriously study the party's theory and policies on nationalities, to establish the Marxist-Leninist national outlook, to link this study with the implementation of the party's policies on nationalities and with the conducting of education in national unity, and to make this work regular and systematic. It is essential to regard penetrating study and the serious enforcement of the law of regional national autonomy as an important content of the drive of national unity education months so as to make them known to every household and every person. It is imperative to extensively carry out national unity activities. Not only schools but organs, factories, and mines must also carry them out. It is necessary to persist in unfolding the activities of commending advanced collectives and advanced individuals in national unity, to sum up and popularize their experiences, and to encourage them to continue to advance.

CSO: 4005/957

GANSU LEADERS SPEAK ON LEARNING EXPERIENCES OF OTHERS

HK160223 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 15 May, the Provincial CPC Committee and government held a report meeting in the Lanzhou Military Region gymnasium on learning from the advanced experiences of other places and invigorating Gansu's economy. Governor Chen Guangyi presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Vice Governor Hou Zongbin delivered reports in which they introduced the basic facts and main feelings regarding the visits of Gansu study and investigation teams, headed by principal responsible comrades of the party and government of the province, to Sichuan, Hubei, Guangdong, Zhejiang, and Jiangsu provinces. In connection with Gansu's realities, they also gave important views on how to make use of the advanced experiences of other provinces to speed up economic development in Gansu.

In their reports, Li Ziqi and Hou Zongbin stressed that the general guiding idea is to take economic work as the central task, the key cities as the props, industry as the focal point, and township enterprises and collective economy as the points of breakthrough, take advantage of strong points, score key breakthroughs, open the door wide, exploit resources, and get rich. At present leftist and outdated ideological concepts are hampering us in implementing this guiding idea. Hence it is essential to further eliminate leftist and outdated concepts and emancipate our minds.

Li Ziqi and Hou Zongbin pointed out in their reports: At present we should focus on the following tasks in eliminating leftist and outdated concepts:

1. The leadership groups at all levels and all departments from the province down to the prefectures, counties, and townships must seriously review and check on what are the outstanding problems in this respect, and put forward ways of solving them.
2. All places and departments must sum up the typical experiences of a number of units which have been bold in forging ahead and skilled in pioneering and have invigorated their economy, and publicize them to teach the cadres to emancipate their minds, broaden their vision, and spur economic work.
3. The frontline leaders of the provincial departments concerned and of the prefectures and counties must go out of their offices in a planned and organized

way with focal points in mind. They should take with them policy decisions for economic development in their area or department, vigorously implement them, and ensure that tangible results are produced.

4. Eliminating leftist and outdated concepts must be integrated with the truth-seeking spirit. It is necessary to oppose formalism and boasting.

Li Ziqi and Hou Zongbin also pointed out: We must take full advantage of Gansu's favorable conditions to vigorously develop processing industries of all kinds, turn resource strong points into economic strong points, and follow the path of diffusion of production and the establishment of joint operations. We must step up economic and technological cooperation. At the same time, the township enterprises should be taken as the focal point in leading forward all-round development of the rural economy. [passage omitted]

They said: We must be resolved to further exploit brain-power and do everything possible to cultivate, employ, cherish, and protect talent. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/957

NORTHWEST REGION

WORK IN RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY REVIEWED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Leng Nan [0397 0589]: "Provincial Party Committee's Organizational Department Reviews the Progress Made in Recruiting Intellectuals into the Party"]

[Text] The organizational department of the provincial party committee has come to the resolution that beginning in March organizational departments in party committees of various levels whose status is above that of the county should spend 1 month in reviewing the work conducted in various regions, departments and agencies in recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party.

This process of review will be guided by the spirit of the "Seminars on the Work of Recruiting Intellectuals into the Party" held by the Central Organizational Department in Beijing and Guiyang last November and December. It aims at understanding the progress various regions, departments and agencies have made in recruiting intellectuals into the party. It focuses on those agencies that employ a large number of intellectuals and yet have performed poorly in recruiting them into the party. The review, which studies the circumstances responsible for intellectuals' "difficulty in joining the party," will help the above-mentioned agencies correct their guiding ideology and summarize their experiences in order to implement plans for future development. Those agencies that have completed party consolidation should regard this process as an important part of the effort to secure their accomplishments, engage in serious self-examination and implement concerned policies thoroughly. Those agencies that are in the midst of party consolidation should treat the review process as something that enables them to be consistent with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically and engage in comparison and examination and earnest reform. Various regions, departments and agencies should resolve in a realistic manner the problems discovered during examination.

The provincial party committee's organizational department has recently announced the specifics concerning this review process.

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

**YOUTH, STUDENT FEDERATION MEETING**--The first meeting of the Fourth Regional Youth Federation and the Second Congress of the Regional Students' Federation concluded in Urumqi this afternoon. Leading comrades of the regional party and government and of the Regional CPPCC Committee, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Ismail Yashengnuofu, attended the meeting. Comrade Tomur Dawamat spoke at the meeting, placing great hopes on the organizations of the Youth Federation and the Students' Federation and on the youths of all nationalities and various circles throughout the region. He said: To build Xinjiang into an important base of economic construction in our country in the 21st century, in the future the Youth Federation and the Students' Federation must continue to give play to their role, must unite, organize, and mobilize the youths of all nationalities and various circles to establish far reaching ideals, and must uphold and resolutely implement the policies and laws of the party and the state. In our own work and study, we must carry forward the spirit of hard struggle, must study hard, and must work industriously. Comrade Tomur Dawamat pointed out that party organizations at all levels must show concern for and support the work of the Youth Federation and the students' federation in the prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties in our region where conditions are favorable. All circles and all mass organizations in society and organizations, including the United Front Work Department and Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, must also support the work of youth federation and the students' federation. They must do well youth patriotic united front work and do well work concerning students. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 May 85 HK]

**CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN ELECTED**--Lanzhou, 17 May (XINHUA)--The Third Session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee today elected Qin Shiwei as additional vice chairman and accepted the resignations of Wang Guorui and Liang Dajun as vice chairmen of the committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 17 May 85 OW]

**SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES**--The Third Session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress concluded in the people's building, Xian, this morning after completing all its agenda. Executive chairman Li Lianbi announced the opening of the concluding session at 0900. [passage omitted] By show of hands, the session approved resolutions on the provincial government work report, on the provincial national economic and social development plan for 1985, on the final accounts for 1984 and the budget for 1985, and on the

work reports of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate. [passage omitted] The session elected by secret ballot Wei Minghai [7279 2494 3189] and Zhang Tiemin [1728 6993 3046] as vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The session adopted a resolution accepting the requests of Dong Xueyuan and (Tao Xinyong) to resign from their Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee posts. In view of the election of Tan Weixu as chairman of the Provincial CPPCC, the session decided to accept his request to resign from his post in the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. [passage omitted] Executive chairmen present on the rostrum today were Bai Jinan, Zhou Yaguang, Dong Xueyuan, Deng Guozhong, (Wu Congmin), Tan Weixu, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, Liu Lizhen, and He Chenghua. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 85 HK]

NINGXIA'S POPULATION GROWS--The 1984 census reveals the following data: as of the end of 1984, the population of our region was 4.06 million--70,000 more than, or a 1.8 percent increase over, the 3.99 million of the previous year. There were 1.32 million people of the Hui nationality--40,000 more than, or a 3.1 percent increase over, the 1.28 million of the previous year. Hui nationals accounted for 32.5 percent of the total population--an increase over the 32 percent in the previous year. It has been calculated that in 1984 the birth rate in our region was 2.025 percent, the death rate was 0.695 percent and the growth rate was 1.33 percent. Despite the fact that the growth rate in 1984 dropped by 0.095 percent compared to the previous year, it still topped those in other provinces, cities and autonomous regions in China. The population in our region falls into the category of the "youthful type." Beginning this year, every year there will be more than 50,000 pairs of young men and women entering the stage of marriage and child-bearing. A baby-boom period is expected to last 10 years. In view of this fact, we should stress the work in promoting family planning while trying to increase production. [Text] [Article by Xin Xi [2450 3305]: "Ningxia's Population Reaches 4.06 Million"] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/702

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JOURNAL VIEWS PLA MODERNIZATION EFFORTS

HK171312 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 18, 6 May 85 pp 19-21

[Report by Xiong Zhengyan, "guest" correspondent: "PLA Marches Towards Modernization"]

[Text] Soldiers in China began to wear new uniforms made with better materials May 1 this year.

All officers and male soldiers wear flat-top caps. The uniforms for the three services--army, navy and air force--are of different colours with different collar badges and epaulets and special insignia.

In 1981 Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, issued a call to build the People's Liberation Army (PLA) into a powerful and modern regular revolutionary force. In recent years PLA commanders and fighters have made great efforts to realize this goal. The new uniforms are part of their endeavours.

Combined Military Force

The PLA has developed in three stages. In the first stage, during the long revolutionary wars, the Chinese military force was composed mainly of infantry. The second stage began with the founding of the People's Republic. The PLA gradually developed into a military force of army, air force, navy, artillery, armoured divisions, engineering corps, railway corps, signal corps, antichemical warfare corps and strategic missile troops.

The present efforts represent the third stage. The aim is to strengthen interaction between the various services and to organize combined army branches. This reform of the military establishment will enhance the combat effectiveness of China's forces under modern warfare conditions.

New Breed of Officer

With the ongoing change in the military establishment, a new breed of combined branch commanders has emerged. In the No 4 Sharp-Shooting Company, which was cited by the Ministry of National Defence, rifles have been discarded in favour of armoured vehicles. All seven officers in the company can drive various kinds

of tanks and armoured vehicles, operate four types of guns and four different transceivers, and are able to command battles coordinated with other units.

During recent large-scale military exercises involving several divisions from the army and air force, a 29-year-old battalion commander explained his role. During the exercises he commanded not only his own battalion, but also some reinforcements from the armoured divisions, artillery, engineering corps and anti-chemical warfare corps, equipped with altogether 15 types of weapons. He performed his duties from a marching tank and effectively coordinated the movements of the various branches, fulfilling his assigned task of fortified defence.

#### Better Weapons and Equipment

Developing better military equipment is an important aspect of national defence modernization. Chief of the General Staff of the PLA Yang Dezhi said, "Our equipment is not as good as that of the superpowers. But this does not mean we are backward in all respects. We have our own advanced items."

Some of the light weapons China developed recently are equal to advanced world standards. The new Chinese sub-machine gun is short, light and easy to carry. It takes large clips, has big firepower and can fire at higher rates. This gun is especially useful in reconnaissance, patrols, street fighting and jungle warfare because it can quickly destroy an enemy.

There is also a new automatic rifle. It combines the accuracy of a rifle with the firing speed of sub-machine gun, and can also be used to launch various types of anti-tank grenades. Military theoreticians still believe advanced light weapons will be of great importance in modern warfare to win final victory after large-scale shelling by tanks and fixed guns.

Since the mid-1950s the Chinese air force has gradually equipped itself with fighters, bombers and helicopters, all made at home. Now more technologically advanced and better airplanes are being developed to replace the old ones.

At first warships for the Chinese navy were imported, and later copied. Now China is able to design and build warships itself. Compared with the early 1950s, the number of major combat vessels has increased 11-fold. They are gradually being equipped with missiles, electronic devices and nuclear powered engines.

China is now not only able to develop and produce new conventional weapons but also strategic weapons. This will no doubt strengthen the country's ability to defend itself and to effectively strike back.

According to military sources, the strategic missile troops, which represent the PLA's counter-strike force in nuclear warfare, have developed and expanded quickly since their formation in the 1960s. Their ability to cope with various kinds of emergencies and to quickly adapt to changing situations and their firing accuracy have been constantly improving.

China has developed new weapons only to be better able to defend itself and to understand any external threats. The Chinese people need a peaceful and stable

environment for development. Back in October 1964, when China successfully exploded its first atom bomb, the Chinese government solemnly declared that at no time and under no circumstances would China be the first to use nuclear weapons. China is forced to conduct nuclear tests and develop nuclear weapons solely for defence purposes.

This stand has remained unchanged for 20 years although constant improvements have been made in the PLA's weaponry and equipment.

#### Major Training Difference

To meet the needs of modern warfare and to improve the PLA's ability to fight in co-ordination, react quickly, deal with sophisticated equipment, survive in the field and improve logistics, China has introduced a major change in the guiding principles of military training. The various armies of the PLA's three services now consider combined tactical military training as their major task, and use it as the main yardstick to judge the training results.

The general command headquarters of the Chinese armed forces have requested leading officers at all levels to personally lead the combined training and to take part in co-ordinated military exercises. It also advocates more test and confrontational exercises.

Most of the combined tactical military exercises conducted by the PLA in recent years have been combat simulations.

To improve the combined training of the various services, the focus of training has shifted from soldiers to officers, with tank fighting, airplane shooting and fighting against airborne forces at the top of the agenda. The different services have also begun an intensive study of the military sciences to find ways to defeat well-equipped enemies with inferior weapons under modern warfare conditions.

The PLA has widely applied the achievements of modern sciences, such as micro-computers, to military training. The appearance and application of laser simulated firing apparatus has brought an entirely new look to confrontational military exercises.

#### Changing the Officer Corps

The PLA has made promoting revolutionary-minded, better educated, more professionally competent and younger officers an important aspect of its modernization.

Deng Xiaoping once suggested that army-level officers should be around 50 years old, division officers 40 and regimental officers 30. In promoting younger officers, the Central Military Commission had changed its past practice of "choosing younger ones from among the old" to "choosing the more competent ones from the young." Now the youngest army level officer is only 34, and the youngest division leader is just 30. Efforts are also being made to promote young people to top command units.

## Education Vital

The constant improvement of weaponry and equipment requires their users to master the related technology. It has therefore become vital for the Chinese armed forces to have better-educated, more professional officers.

There are now more than 100 well-equipped institutes for teaching and scientific research operated by the PLA. These military colleges and institutes have played an important role in training various kinds of personnel needed by the army. A new phrase--student officer--appeared in recent years during counter-attacks in self-defence along the Sino-Vietnamese border. It refers to those military academy graduates who have served as grass-roots commanders. All of them are in their early 20s and enrolled in military academies after finishing senior middle school. Well-versed in modern military science and with a better general education, they have dedicated themselves to their country's defence, and have fought valiantly and creatively. Some of these student officers have been cited as Combat Heroes.

## More College Graduates

In the past, most of the air force pilots were selected from among poorly educated young people from worker and peasant families. Now those selected must have at least a senior middle school education. Some are even university graduates. They not only have a better general education, but are also acquainted with aviation theory, modern science and the social sciences. At present, one in every four pilots is a college graduate.

The strategic missile corps is the youngest of the various military branches. Every year a large number of university graduates are enrolled in its combat and scientific research units. The nucleus of its officers corps is now made up of highly trained specialists, and 85 percent of the service's officers and engineering and technical staff are college graduates.

## Training Mandatory

In addition, middle school graduates now constitute the overwhelming majority of the new recruits in all the services. Once enlisted, these new soldiers receive various kinds of special training. Those enrolled in submarine units must be senior middle school graduates and must attend submarine schools before being on active duty.

The PLA has now decided that only those who have undergone special training at the military academies are qualified for promotion as officers. According to statistics, a total of 127,000 officers in all branches of the services are now receiving higher education while actively serving at their posts.

Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee Yang Shangkun, who is in charge of the commission's routine work, said recently, "The educational level of the Chinese army is now the highest in its history."

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIAONING MILITARY DISTRICT CONSOLIDATES MORALE

SK160711 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] After its subordinate organs fulfilled their party rectification tasks, the CPC Standing Committee under the Provincial Military District summed up work experience and formulated measures for consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive. The CPC Committee and its subordinate organs under the Provincial Military District are vanguard units that were assigned to take up the second-stage party rectification work by the Shenyang Military Region. In scoring marked achievements in the party rectification drive, the CPC Committee of the Provincial Military District were conscientious in organizing party members in these organs to concentrate on summing up their experience, finding out their shortcomings, and presenting their problems in the 5 days. All of these organs from top to bottom have made concerted efforts to work out a series of measures for further consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive.

They decided that, at present or in the period to come, they should put their work emphasis on strengthening the sense of party spirit in order to upgrade the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of party members. Efforts should be made to enable comrades to think at all times that they are communist party members and to hold a mass discussion in order to know well that communists and revolutionary fighters should adopt that attitude toward the question of suffering losses. Efforts should be made to enable comrades to launch the activities of learning from Lei Feng and heroic and model figures in an extensive and penetrating way and to foster a series of typical cases in order to commend a number of good party members who have good ideas, take the whole situation into consideration, abide by the discipline, and who are able to adopt a correct attitude toward the issue of reducing the staff and to consciously block malpractices. By conducting education, we should foster the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly among cadres and party members as a whole, of putting individual and partial interest under that of the party and country and of the situation as a whole, of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and willingly suffering losses, and of strictly enforcing orders and prohibitions. We should enable these favorable measures to integrate the thinking of the broad masses of party-member cadres and fighters with the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the forum sponsored by the military commission under the CPC Central Committee in order to further straighten out the guiding ideology of the professional work of the Provincial Military District and to take simultaneous action in conducting reforms in militia reserve duties and among economic systems.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QINGHAI MILITARY SUBDISTRICT STRESSES PARTY SPIRIT, DISCIPLINE

HK210307 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] From 3 to 8 May, the Yushu Military Subdistrict provided cadres at and above the regimental level with education in strengthening the party spirit and the sense of discipline. It educated them on emulating each other to become models of taking the overall situation into consideration and observing discipline in the work of streamlining the military setup.

Yushu Military Subdistrict and its six subordinate county armed forces are located on highland with an elevation of over 4,000 meters, where the climate is harsh and oxygen is extremely thin. When the military subdistrict started the reorganization of the troops, some comrades thought that the living conditions on the highland were too harsh and their family problems were too difficult to solve; therefore it was better to return to and work in their native places. Some educated young comrades wanted to leave the area at an earlier date, but some aged comrades who have low educational standards did not want to change their occupation.

In light of the situation, the CPC Committee of the military subdistrict urged the cadres in the course of education to take the overall situation into consideration, to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-sacrifice, to conscientiously measure themselves by the standards of a party member and by the party's guiding principles, and to establish the thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Through the education, the cadres stated that they would work hard and prepare to stay in the army or to go someplace else. (Wang Zhengqing), political commissar of Zaduo County Armed Force, always thought of changing his occupation at an earlier date. But now he says that personal interests should be subordinate to those of the party. (Jiajitengcuo), head of Nangqian County Armed Force, originally preferred to retire after working for a few more years, since he is old and has a low educational standard. But after the education, he stated that he would stay in the army as long as possible and until the organization makes arrangements for him.

CSO: 4005/956

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LIAONING TRAINING CLASSES--In line with the demand of the State Council and the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee on opening training classes for retired army men and officers, cities throughout Liaoning Province, the Shenyang Railway Bureau, and the Liaohe Oil Prospecting Bureau opened 58 specialized training classes for retired army officers by mid-April, accommodating 3,240 retired army officers and providing specialized courses on industry and communications, capital construction, commerce, tax revenue, public security, judicial affairs, scientific education management, neighborhood administration, party and government administration, and comprehensive studies. The term of these classes will be for 5 months. They will conclude in mid-September this year. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

MILITARY DISTRICT DEVELOPS PRODUCTION, ENTERPRISES--The Guizhou Provincial Military District has vigorously developed exploitative production to create material wealth for society. In January and February this year, the total income from various operations carried out by the provincial military region amounted to 780,000 yuan. In arranging and developing production, the Guizhou Provincial Military District has strictly implemented the policies and regulations formulated by governments at various levels, proceeded from the overall situation of the four modernizations, and carried out various production and business operations. By the end of April, the military district newly added 1,520 beds in guesthouses, 21 small shops, 10 transportation vehicles, 8 mining points and 43 [words indistinct], and had formed 4 construction teams. According to their local natural conditions, many units under the military district have planted flue-cured tobacco, gastrodia elata, and other economic crops, set up nurseries, cultivated saplings and precious flowers, developed the production of edible stalks, raised pigs, chickens, and earthworms, and carried out other business operations. All these have not only supported the district's economic construction, but have also increased the income of the PLA units. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 85 HK]

PLA SUPPORT FOR SHENGLI--Jinan, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--After rest, reorganization, and training during winter, the commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, navy, and air forces supporting the construction of the Shengli Oilfield have reached another construction high-tide. Over 17,000 men, in contrast to nearly 10,000 last year, are now working on such big projects as highway, airport, wharves,

reservoirs, and the Huanghe gate. A certain engineering regiment of the PLA Air Force is working 16 hours a day to insure the inauguration of the Shengli Oilfield Airport before 1 October this year. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 3 Apr 85 OW]

**SOLDIER HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY**--On 11 May, Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Xizang Military District; Yin Fatang, first political commissar of the Xizang Military District; and Wang Xinqian, political commissar of the Xizang Military District, issued an order to posthumously award a first-class citation of merit to Comrade (Li Hongwei). The order stated that Comrade (Li Hongwei), a native of Weinan City, Shaanxi Province, joined the PLA in December 1984. He was a soldier of a reconnaissance company of a PLA unit stationed in Xizang before his death. On 21 April 1985, while participating in the project of rebuilding the Lhasa-Gongge highway, he and (Tao Chenggui), a squad leader and (Su Qilu), a PLA soldier, were assigned the task to deal with wastes on the revamped surface of the highway. At 1030 Comrade (Li Hongwei) suddenly found [passage indistinct]. A large rock knocked down Comrade (Li Hongwei). The 18-year-old PLA soldier thus heroically sacrificed his young life in order to save his comrades-in-arms. [passage omitted] To commend the noble deeds of Comrade (Li Hongwei), the Xizang Military District decided to posthumously award a first-class citation of merit to him. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 20 May 85 HK]

**SICHUAN LEADERS WATCH KOREAN TROUPE**--The song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army gave its first performance in the Chengdu Workers Theater yesterday evening. Present were Chengdu Military Region Commander Wang Chenghan and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng; Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai; and leading comrades of the military region, province and city, Chen Mingyi, Yan Shouqing, Wang Jinqian, Niu Ji, (Jin Zhongkai), (Yang Yishan), Yang Zengtong, (Cao Zueqing), (Zheng Ying), Luo Tongda, and (Liu Jiazhong). The Korean People's Army ensemble has visited China many times, but this was the first time it has performed in Chengdu. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 May 85 HK]

**GANSU LEADERS ATTEND PLA PERFORMANCE**--A play in many acts composed by the Lanzhou Military Region combat drama troupe, "Unfinished Coimb," was performed by the troupe in the military region hall on the evening of 13 May. Present were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, government, and Lanzhou Military Region Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Lu Kejian, Hou Zongbin, Dong Zhanlin, (Liu Guangfu), and Wei Youzhu, who received all the performers and expressed enthusiastic support and encouragement for them. The play is based on the deeds of the martyr Zhang Hua of the No 4 military medical university and the Huashan rescue combat collective, which are renowned throughout the country. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 85 HK]

BORDER DEFENSE CADRE SPEECH--JIEFANGJUN BAO today frontpages the manuscript of a speech by (Zhang Lei), battalion commander of a certain border defense unit in Yunnan, at a report meeting on reading. The speech, which is entitled "Behind Our Backs Is Our Beloved Beijing," cites touching anecdotes and uses vivid language with genuine feelings to depict heroic battle scenes, in which our commanders and fighters engaged the enemy in bloody combat; praises the noble spirit of the revolutionary soldiers in laying down their lives for their country; and describes the revolutionary fighters' undaunted will and unyielding spirit of hope and faith. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 May 85 OW]

'WHIRL OF FOULS' IN PLA--Beijing, May 16 KYODO--A missile squadron of China's air force was reprimanded for scoring high marks in a missile firing exercise through unfair methods. According to the May 11 issue of the LIBERATION ARMY daily, the 109th Missile Squadron was cited for its excellent performance in an exercise held in June last year. However, it was learned later that the squadron had used automatic missile guiding system, instead of firing manually as required, the daily said. The army daily deplored the fraud, saying that the incident was one example of the "whirl of fouls" within the army. Before the missile firing exercise was opened, the report said, the commander of the squadron held hush-hush meetings with his subordinates in order to successfully carry out the substitution of the guiding system. They also bribed organizers of the exercise by delivering rice and canned foods, it said. After the foul play was exposed by insiders, the commander and his men were given heavy penalties, the daily said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/241

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

U.S. CONGRESSMEN HAIL CHIANG CHING-KUO'S TENURE--May 18 (CNA)--On the occasion of the first anniversary of President Chiang Ching-kuo's second term of office, thirteen U.S. senators and congressmen and six state government officials and legislators have recently sent congratulatory letters, respectively, to President Chiang, expressing their best wishes for his good health as well as the continued prosperity of the Republic of China. Those who have sent congratulatory messages to President Chiang include Senators John Heinz (R-Pa), Arlen Specter (R-Pa), Bill Bradley (D-NJ), Frank R. Lautenberg (R-NJ), David Pryor (D-Ark), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky), and Steve Symms (R-Ida) and Congressmen Bill Emerson (R-Mo), George W. Gekas (R-Pa), Robert S. Walker (R-Pa), Bud Shuster (R-Pa), Bill Goodling (R-Pa) and Judo Gregg (R-NH). [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 18 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/234

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XINHUA PRAISES YOUTHS SENT TO SHANXI DURING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK151016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (AFP)--The Chinese press today praised educated young people deported to central Shanxi Province during the cultural revolution, hailing the role they had played in modernising the area.

The praise came 15 days after about 600 of them demonstrated here for the right to return to the capital to live.

"Among the 'educated youth' originally from Beijing who are working in Shanxi, many have distinguished themselves by their talent, their abilities and their ambition," said the PEKING DAILY and the youth daily ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, citing the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

The dailies said 36,000 "educated youth" with secondary school diplomas were deported to Shanxi from 1965.

Half of them were still there, and many of these had since become directors of enterprises and party members, the dailies said, adding that some had even been received by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in recognition of their work.

About 600 "educated youth" deported to Shanxi during the cultural revolution and its ensuing radical period from 1966-1976 for reeducation by poor peasants returned here last month to demand the right to return here to live.

They demonstrated for eight days outside the city municipality under a banner reading, "Comrade Deng Xiaoping, help us."

Mr Deng, China's paramount leader, has spearheaded a series of reforms in the countryside and in urban areas aimed in part at decentralizing the economy and reestablishing market forces.

However, authorities rejected the rusticated youths' demands and strongly condemned their action as "dating from the cultural revolution."

The protesters' peaceful sit-in ended April 29 and most of them, according to the press, have since returned to Shanxi.

About 400,000 young people from Beijing were among several million city-dwellers deported to the countryside during the cultural revolution under the orders of Mao Zedong.

Last month's demonstration was the first since 1979 and 1980, when thousands of people from the countryside descended on the capital to demand redress for injustices suffered during the cultural revolution, viewed as one of the country's darkest periods since the People's Republic was founded in 1949.

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12 June 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

EXPERIMENTS ON HANDLING SURPLUS CADRES UNDERWAY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Party and Government Organizations Are Now Carefully Experimenting With Appointment System By Which Surplus Cadres Are Transferred to Enterprises"]

[Text] An important question in the current reform of China's personnel system is: How are party and government organizations to be run? How is overstaffing to be overcome and work efficiency raised?

Applying the experiences in reform of the personnel system by enterprise units and institutions, namely, the responsibility system and term system for factory directors (managers) and institute directors, and the appointment system and responsibility system for work personnel, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel is now conducting experiments at some central state organizations and local organizations, in which the leaders practice the responsibility system and term system, the administrative or technical office is responsible to the department, the department to the bureau, and the bureau to the ministry, thereby changing the phenomenon in which "those in responsibility could not choose a person for a job, and those who could choose a person for a job did not take responsibility." The cadres practice the appointment system, and the system of personal responsibility is used to clearly stipulate the cadres' duties, authority, and interests. Thus, the spirit of the contract responsibility system is reflected, and at the same time the reform of the management system for the testing, promotion, and transfer of cadres is also promoted.

Zhao Shouyi [6392 1343 0001], minister of labor and personnel, has said: From a look at the current situation, there may be three kinds of arrangements for surplus cadres after the reform of the personnel system: First, there is the changing of careers, putting units and individuals who are willing into enterprises. The way in this respect is very wide, and in particular the tertiary industry -- service trades -- needs a lot of people. Second, there is the pursuit of advanced studies, training in rotation cadres who are not old and whose educational level is not high to increase their knowledge so as to meet actual requirements. Third is retirement, forming a system of retirement at a certain age.

Zhao Shaoyi said: Now some central state organizations and local organizations are conducting experiments, and the answer to what their results will be will await their practice. But we must pay attention to three things: 1) carrying out reform with leadership; 2) preventing factionalist interference; and 3) making proper arrangements for surplus cadres.

Zhao Shaoyi emphatically pointed out that laws must be enacted for the organic structure. There is now a tendency worth noting, namely, there exists in some localities and departments a tendency to set up additional organizations, expand their organic structure, and raise the rank of the organizations, thereby causing more and more temporary organizations of various types to appear so that organizations and organic structures that had already been streamlined have again become inflated. If a way is not devised to prevent this kind of situation, it will set up new obstacles to the reform of the economic system.

He said: At the same time, laws must also be enacted for personnel work. In personnel management, the application of administrative measures and policy stipulations is indispensable, but it cannot take the place of control by the legal system. From the appraisal, employment, and duties to salary and warfare, rewards and punishment, and retirement, there should be legislation for the cadres of party and state organizations. In the past several years, although stress has been put on examining and then selecting the best for employment, this has not been completely achieved in reality, and there is a lot of "going through the back door" and trying to establish connections with an ulterior motive, which occurs because at the present we do not have this legislation.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

DEFECTION MEASURES REPORT DISMISSED--Beijing, 8 May (AFP)--China today dismissed as "baseless" a Taipei report that Beijing's warplanes were authorised to shoot down Chinese pilots suspected of trying to defect to Taiwan. (Taipei's mass-circulation UNITED DAILY NEWS, quoting informed sources, Monday said Chinese Air Force pilots who shot down a defecting colleague would be rewarded, while those who failed to do so would be punished.) A Defence Ministry spokesman in Beijing today dismissed the report as "baseless" but proffered no further comment. (The Taiwan newspaper had said the Chinese Air Force had implemented a series of measures to prevent pilots from defecting to Taiwan, following the defection of two pilots within a 3-month period in 1983.) [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 8 May 85 HK]

PENALTIES AGAINST PROFITEERS--The authorities in Guangdong Province have tightened penalties against profiteers. Traders who raise prices excessively now face fines equivalent to U.S.\$35,000. Previously the fine was U.S.\$1,000. The tougher penalty came as people crowded stores in Beijing to buy meat and vegetables which will cost 50 percent more from tomorrow. But there was no panic-buying, and Beijing authorities say there's no danger of social instability. The price rises follow economic reforms which will end decades of state subsidies. [Text] [Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 9 May 85 HK]

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